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Albania	U.S. \$2.00	Green	280 Dr.	Czech	1,000
Andorra	1,000 P.	Hungary	150 Ft.	Denmark	20,000 Dk.
Argentina	11,200 P.	India	200 Rs.	France	200 F.
Austria	13.76 S.	Iran	100 R.	Germany	1,000 M.
Bahrain	300 D.	Israel	100 N.	Greece	1,000 Dr.
Bangladesh	100 T.	Italy	1,000 L.	Hong Kong	100 H.K.
Belgium	100 B.	Japan	100 Y.	India	200 R.
Bolivia	100 B.	South Korea	100 W.	Indonesia	1,000 Rp.
Brazil	100 R.	Taiwan	100 N.	Italy	1,000 L.
Canada	70 C.	Thailand	100 B.	Japan	100 Y.
Chad	100 C.	Turkey	100 L.	South Korea	100 W.
China	100 Y.	U.S.	100 \$.	Taiwan	100 N.
Cuba	100 C.	West Germany	1,000 M.	Thailand	100 B.
Czech Rep.	100 C.	Yugoslavia	100 D.	U.S.	100 \$.
Denmark	200 Dk.			West Germany	1,000 M.
Egypt	100 P.			Yugoslavia	100 D.
France	200 F.				
Germany	1,000 M.				
Greece	1,000 Dr.				
Hong Kong	100 H.K.				
India	200 R.				
Indonesia	1,000 Rp.				
Iran	100 R.				
Israel	100 N.				
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Japan	100 Y.				
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West Germany	1,000 M.				
Yugoslavia	100 D.				

## U.S. and China Act To Improve Ties

### Aspin Calms Tokyo Fears On Defense

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Defense Secretary Les Aspin on Tuesday sought to allay Japanese concern about the Clinton administration's idea for a new Japanese missile-defense system, telling officials here that Japan will not necessarily have to get involved in extensive technology exchanges with the United States in return for cooperation on missile defense.

In a brief session with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and a longer meeting with Defense Minister Keisuke Nakanishi, Mr. Aspin said that the United States hoped to see Japan develop an anti-missile defense system focused mainly on a potential threat from North Korea. Pentagon officials said.

The Japanese, too, are looking for a way to counter a potential missile threat — particularly since North Korea has tested missiles with enough range to reach most of Japan. Still, the Japanese were evidently alarmed this summer when U.S. officials proposed a far-ranging defense industry exchange in which the United States would help deploy an anti-missile system and Japan would be expected to share industrial technology.

Reports here said this bothered Tokyo on two grounds. For one thing, it seemed to place a new condition on the U.S. defense umbrella over the Pacific at a time when the Japanese are already itchy about a possible reduction of the U.S. military presence in Asia. Further, there was evidently concern in Japan about how much of its lucrative high technology would have to be shared.

Mr. Aspin, opening a four-day visit to Japan and South Korea, felt it essential to relieve these Japanese concerns, according to aides. Accordingly, he told Mr. Nakanishi that Japan need not get involved in technology exchange. The Japanese military, or Self Defense Force, could simply buy existing anti-missile technology from the United States, such as the Patriot missile that was used during the Gulf War.

The American preference, however, Pentagon officials said, would be for the Japanese to add their technological skills — particularly in such areas as display screens, ceramics, and minuscule electronic controls — to a joint project on new forms of missile defense.

The whole discussion of new anti-missile technology suggests the growing concern about the central military threat looming over Asia as Mr. Aspin visits: The possible development of nuclear weapons by the renegade Communist regime in North Korea.

In South Korea this week, Mr. Aspin is to discuss new strategies to convince the unpredictable North Korean dictator, Kim Il Sung, to permit international inspections of its nuclear development facilities.

North Korea had been cooperating with the international nuclear inspection agency until March, when it expelled inspectors. That action increased fears around the world that North Korea has accumulated enough plutonium fuel and the technology to build a nuclear bomb.

One of the Pentagon officials with Mr. Aspin, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said the expulsion of inspectors by the North was a serious concern. But the official added, "We know that they are not building bombs right now, they are not storing up additional plutonium now."

### Military Links Resume After 4-Year Freeze

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — In the highest-level military contact in more than three years, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday that the United States and China had agreed to resume limited military exchanges, signaling a thaw in the chilly military relations that had prevailed since the 1989 Chinese Army crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators.

The official, Charles W. Freeman Jr., assistant secretary of defense for regional security, described as "very productive" his talks with senior Chinese military leaders — including the military's highest ranking man in uniform, General Liu Huaqing.

Acknowledging that the ban on military contacts imposed in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square crackdown has "taken a toll in terms of mutual understanding," Mr. Freeman told reporters that he found Chinese military leaders to be "very open to the idea of resuming exchanges and engaging in a range of activities."

He said the United States does not view China as a "threat" but as a "potential partner" in a vastly changed world.

Mr. Freeman is the latest in a series of senior U.S. officials to visit Beijing as part of the Clinton administration's recent policy shift to re-establish high-level contact with China in an effort to halt the downward spiral in relations over Beijing's growing trade surplus with Washington, its human rights record, and its weapons proliferation program. In particular, Chinese and American experts have been calling in recent months for a resumption in high-level military dialogue, which had been frozen since June 1989.

Both sides are hoping the increased contacts will lay the groundwork for a productive meeting between Presidents Jiang Zemin and Bill Clinton on Nov. 19 in Seattle.

Mr. Freeman said U.S. sanctions on arms sales and technology transfers imposed after 1989 remain in place. But in keeping with the new, friendlier approach, both he and Chinese officials emphasized the positive aspects of improved military relations and called for closer cooperation.

The military exchanges, for example, would focus on Chinese participation in peace-keeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations and the conversion of defense industries to civilian use, he said. Chinese troops were part of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

Mr. Freeman said, "These exchanges and this dialogue are all designed to achieve mutual understanding and trust, so that the two militaries can contribute both to improving bilateral relations and achieving peace and stability in a number of troubled spots in the world." He was the main interpreter for Richard Nixon during his historic visit to Beijing in 1972.

Mr. Freeman also appeared to discount concern in the Asia-Pacific region over China's increasing defense budget and its military ambition.

"We would like to understand more about the direction of Chinese military planning," he said, "not because we regard China as a threat but because we regard China as an important factor in world politics and in the security of our territories."

See TIES, Page 2



Provides, once the mouthpiece of the Soviet Communist Party and banned last month after the suppression of the parliamentary uprising, reappeared Tuesday. Page 7.

## Gorbachev for President? Wait and See, He Says

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If he did sense an "unmistakable desire" to return to active politics, Mikhail S. Gorbachev insists, "I would find a way."  
What that way might be is hard to figure, given his consistently dismal rankings in Russian public-opinion polls. But he is only 62, still radiating energy and boundless self-confidence, still rivaled by few other leaders of change that he has led since 1985.  
As he ranges over the despatches of events in his land — the tanks firing on parliament, the furious campaign getting

under way for the Dec. 12 elections, the promise of an entirely new constitution and parliament — it is evident that he cannot give up politics any more than he can give up breathing.  
No, he is not in the current race, nor will he actively support any candidate or bloc. But a run for the presidency?  
He evades a direct answer, noting that doubts are already being raised about a presidential race in June, as promised by President Boris N. Yeltsin.  
There's already talk that the new parliament will decide whether there will be presidential elections in June or not," said Mr. Gorbachev. "If yes, then we'll talk. There's a lot of

time before June. For now, I have no plans to return to politics."  
Why is he not running now for the new parliament, when virtually every other politician of every stripe in Russia has plunged?  
He is already in, is the answer, from the time he came to power as the Communist leader of the Soviet Union and launched the fateful process of perestroika.  
"I plunged in a long time ago, in 1985," he said. "I made my choice — there's Gorbachev's choice, there's Russia's Choice."  
See GORBACHEV, Page 7

## Foreign Lobbyists' Best Friends: American Businesses

By Stephen Engelberg  
and Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Grant Bennett leads one of the last American companies that make a tiny but essential osmium part for computers and advanced weapons systems, and he reluctantly concluded late last year that he needed government help to survive in the face of Japanese competition.  
So Mr. Bennett and another American company asked the Commerce Department for a bit of trade protection, arguing that America's national security would suffer if the troubled industry were allowed to collapse.  
He knew that Kyocera Inc., the Japanese company that dominates the industry, would

mount a determined fight, and he fully expected to confront a covey of Washington lobbyists representing the Japanese.  
But Mr. Bennett was astonished to find that it was not those lobbyists who tipped the balance — in Kyocera's favor. Instead, it was a chorus of American voices. One by one, many groups of American industry lined up in support of Kyocera, including the American Semiconductor Industry Association, IBM and the Aerospace Industries Association.  
All of them had important economic ties with Japan that they wanted to protect. As a result, "we got overpowered," Mr. Bennett said ruefully. And with the Commerce Department's decision in favor of the Japanese a few weeks ago, Mr. Bennett's case stands as a stark illustration

of a quiet revolution that is sweeping the world of foreign lobbying.  
For generations, foreign governments and companies from South America to East Asia have hired high-powered Washington lobbyists to press their views on their friends in government. In many cases, that is still true.  
But even before Ross Perot and others began turning this sort of insider lobbying into a political issue last year, foreign interests began adopting a new strategy. Just as domestic lobbyists have turned to "grass roots" campaigns that use ordinary citizens to carry a corporation's arguments to Washington, foreign governments are now busily recruiting American businesses to make their cases.  
"Foreigners don't vote, so foreigners need

allies," said Joseph Massey, former U.S. assistant trade representative for Japan and China. When lobbyists come to Washington to speak for their foreign clients, "they get a polite reception because Americans are polite," he said. But if AT&T or Motorola comes, he said, "they get listened to."  
Japanese companies have come to the same conclusion.  
As they built factories in the United States over the past decade and opened their markets a bit to some American companies, an interdependency developed. Thousands of Americans now work in Japanese auto-assembly plants; American companies make more money selling

See LOBBY, Page 13

## A 'Fluent Capacity' to Lie Prosecutor Lays Out Case in Boys' Trial

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

PRESTON, England — They are children, two pudgy 11-year-old boys in neat haircuts, ties and starched white shirts, the sort of outfit grown-ups think will make a good impression on strangers. Were they not all dressed up to stand trial for murder, they would have been in school Tuesday in Liverpool.  
Instead, Boy A and Boy B — the only identification the court will permit to publicly describe the young defendants — were sitting in the dock inside an ornate Edwardian courtroom as a prosecutor in flowing black robe and grey wig meticulously spent a second day laying out the case against them.  
He described how the pair abducted and savagely beat to death James Bulger, a 2-year-old toddler, in February and then tried to lie and blame each other when confronted with the crime by the police.

Seated alongside two social workers assigned to accompany them, the defendants have a place at a table facing the red-robed judge, on a platform specially raised off the floor so they will have a clear view of the courtroom and the jury who will decide their fate. One of the defendants is 4 feet 6 inches (1.38 meters) tall, the other 4 feet 3.  
The boys have pleaded not guilty to charges that they willfully kidnapped and killed little James, whose brutal and shocked and horrified Britain, a crime that symbolized every parent's worst nightmare come true.  
Not only did it happen in the few moments James' mother had turned her back inside a Liverpool shopping mall, but it was also recorded on the mall's security cameras, so that pictures made "public later" showed the toddler holding hands and walking calmly away, the

See BOYS, Page 2



Carlo De Benedetti arriving at a Rome prison after surrender Tuesday. Page 7.

## Kiosk Kollek Loses Election in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Ehud Olmert of the rightist Likud Party defeated Teddy Kollek, Jerusalem's mayor for the past 28 years, in a municipal election on Tuesday, according to a television exit poll.  
Israel television said Mr. Olmert, 48, a former health minister, won 55 percent of the vote. Mr. Kollek, 82, who worked tirelessly to promote Arab-Israeli coexistence in the city, won 41 percent.  
Palestinians feared an Olmert victory, believing he would promote more Jewish settlement in Arab parts of the city.  
Mr. Kollek campaigned on his ability to keep the peace in a city that could be the tinderbox of Jewish-Arab relations. Mr. Olmert made an issue of Mr. Kollek's age.  
(Reuters, AP)

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	5.03	Up	0.15%
3,697.84		111.17	
0.3 P.M.		0.3 P.M.	
The Dollar		New York Times	
New York	Tues. @ 3 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.704	1.6957	
Pound	1.473	1.482	
Yen	107.70	108.205	
FF	5.9385	5.931	

**Business/Finance**  
New chief of EBRD won the board's backing for sweeping reorganization. Page 11.  
Time Warner and Tribune Broadcasting Co. announced they will launch the WB prime-time TV network. Page 11.  
**Book Review** Page 6.  
**Crossword** Page 18.

## A David-and-Goliath Contest for a Small Bit of Polish Real Estate

By Mary Blume  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the one side is an elderly Polish-born couple not exactly bursting with health. On the other side are the Polish authorities — the city of Gdansk and Orbis, the state tourist organization — and the foreign investors: the French construction and engineering giant Bouygues, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Scandinavian Financial groups.  
It is, as Dymitrak Baltycki of The Baltic Daily put it, "David vs. Goliath."  
David is Ewa Sapiezberg Brochetain and her husband Michel, their slouching in the neighborhood fax machine. The aggressive Goliaths, their sights set on bigger gains, are the aggregate Goliaths, their sights set on the little guy fighting for what he perceives to be his rights and the big guy fighting at the bigger picture, which in this case means Orbis' interest in joint ventures and a market economy.  
If the Brochetains win, future investors in Eastern Europe

may find that the land they have bought or leased belongs to someone else.  
"We are opening a Pandora's box," Mr. Brochetain says. "We are opening a Pandora's box." Mr. Brochetain says. The land involved is the size of a couple of tennis courts and is divided into two lots, one of a 136 square meters (1,460 square feet) on which stands a hotel operated by Orbis, and one of 333 square meters used for a local water works now managed as a joint venture by Saur, a Bouygues subsidiary, which plans to upgrade Gdansk's water purification system with help from the city, the redevelopment bank and Scandinavian backers.  
Now claimed by the municipal and provincial authorities of Gdansk, the land was bought by Mrs. Brochetain's father, a Warsaw timber merchant, in 1922, and inherited by her and her brother, Marek, upon his death nine years later. It was seized from them under the Nuremberg laws on July 19, 1939, when Gdansk was German-controlled Danzig.  
Marek died in the Warsaw ghetto uprising of 1943. The Brochetains, already married, survived the war separately,

and then went to Paris, where he was a successful chemical engineer. They have a daughter in Canada, modestly collect paintings, and lived as peacefully as memories allowed until January, 1992, when they read in Newsweek a statement by an official in Krakow that Jews would be indemnified for seized property.  
"It was a lie," Mrs. Brochetain says now. She does not know much about Krakow, but the city of Gdansk has publicly stated that it will not consider such claims. The regional court of Gdansk said that requests for copies of titles to confiscated property would not be honored if made after March 1992. The Brochetain claim was made the previous January; later searches for documents will be less lucky.  
Mrs. Brochetain preferred not to think about the property until the Newsweek item. Now it has become a symbol. "If I don't fight I am condoning Hitler and my brother's murder," she says. She had heart surgery last year and gets by on Prozac.

As a feisty retired executive with time on his hands, Mr. Brochetain went to work. Through the Warsaw Bar Association he got a lawyer in Gdansk whom he pays in dollars and who says the claim is justified under Articles 222 and 223 of the civil code. To catch up on political changes in the press, he began going to the Polish Institute in Paris.  
"Then the Polish Institute burned down. Now I only know from the French and American press." He is not certain what the property is worth but has been told it is in a prime location.  
"So it is better if they settled now because real estate will rise and it will cost them even more," Mr. Brochetain suggests with some optimism. He writes a lot of letters to his hand — "We don't type because when we went to college no one was typing" — and underlines main points in red: the sort of letter an efficient secretary flings at first glance into the wastepaper basket, although not all of them.  
One day, Mr. Brochetain read in the Financial Times

See LAND, Page 7

## Taba Talks Hit Impasse Over Troops Issue

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Negotiations between Israeli and the Palestine Liberation Organization ran into their first big obstacle on Tuesday when the Palestinians suddenly broke off the talks to show their displeasure with Israeli plans for a repositioning of troops in the occupied territories.  
Israeli officials, however, insisted that the talks had not reached a crisis, saying they expected them to start again next week. The suspension did not come as a surprise, they said, and if they are correct about the resumption, only a day of real negotiations will have been lost.  
"Ups and downs are almost inevitable," a senior official said.  
Nonetheless, the impasse underlined an essential point that has come into sharper focus lately and that was perhaps obscured by the initial euphoria in mid-September when Israel and the PLO signed their "declaration of principles" on introducing Palestinian self-rule to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho. Bargaining over critical details, begun three weeks ago and scheduled to be completed by Dec. 13, will be difficult.  
And it may be buffeted not only by genuine differences but also by each side's need to reassure its own people that vital principles and national interests are not being compromised.  
Palestinian leaders in particular are believed to be under pressure to show quick results to residents of the territories. For that reason, they have campaigned especially hard for the freeing of thousands of Palestinians in Israeli prisons, a process that had begun last week with the release of some 600 people but that then suddenly stopped after three Israelis were killed by gunmen from the Hamas group of Islamic militants.  
Israeli leaders have their own public-opinion

See TALKS, Page 2

# Pope Cites 'Good Things' Achieved by Communism

ROME — Pope John Paul II, in an interview published Tuesday, condemned unbridled capitalism and said that communism, for all its faults, had some positive aspects and "seeds of truth" that should be preserved.

In the interview published in *La Stampa*, a Turin daily, the Pope also said there were still some countries in the world where capitalism was "almost as savage" as it was at the end of the 19th century.

Eastern Europe, he said, stands to lose much after the fall of communism because the countries of the region had forged a strong identity by resisting totalitarianism.

"The proponents of extreme capitalism, in any form, tend to overlook the good things achieved by

communism, the struggle against unemployment, the concern for the poor," the Pope said.

In the interview by Jas Gawronski, a Polish-Italian author and journalist who is also a member of the European Parliament, the Pope repeated the views of communism and capitalism he has expressed in some of his writings.

John Paul 73, who was a major force in the fall of communism in his native Poland in 1989, recognized that totalitarianism had devastated the human spirit, private initiative and personal responsibility in citizens.

"It is certainly legitimate to fight an unjust totalitarian system, whether it calls itself socialist or communist," he said.

But he said communism had "some seeds of truth"

and added, "It is obvious that these seeds should not be destroyed."

"In communism, there was concern for the community, whereas capitalism is rather individualistic," he said.

"This attention to the community in socialist countries, however, carried with it a high price, which was paid for by the degradation of many other sectors of the lives of citizens," he said.

He said communism enjoyed widespread success in the early part of this century because it was a reaction to the excessive capitalism of the end of the last century.

The Pope acknowledged that capitalism today was different because many nations had introduced social safety nets to defend workers.

In some of the world's countries today, however, capitalism is still "almost as savage" it was a century ago, the Pope said. He did not mention any countries.

He asserted that today's more human capitalism had developed in this century "in large part thanks to socialist thought" and the struggle of the trade unions.

The Pope said there was a need to reflect on whether Eastern Europe had more to gain or lose from contact with the developed, materialistic West.

"I would not hesitate to argue that Eastern Europe might lose more, in terms of its identity, because Eastern Europe, through all of its experiences imposed by a totalitarian system, has matured," he said.

Asked whether this identity had matured because of communism, the Pope said, "It matured rather because of the process of self-defense and struggle against Marxist totalitarianism."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Yeltsin Warns on Government Abuse

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin, seeking to dispel fears of growing authoritarianism, pledged support on Tuesday for the principle of separation of powers between the legislature and executive.

Without naming names, he chided some members of his administration for a tendency to authoritarianism and expressed concern about lack of control over the executive branch. "A number of officials are manifesting a tendency toward abuse of extraordinary measures," he said, adding that draft decrees that violated existing laws were being presented to him.

"I must tell you, such a practice will not be supported by the president," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Some people are even putting into doubt the very principle of the division of powers. I think it is a most crude mistake."

### Norway Plays a Role in Yugoslavia

OSLO (AP) — Norway appears to have opened a secret channel for conflicts in the former Yugoslavia similar to one it used to broker a peace agreement in the Middle East.

Top officials from Croatia and Serbia for the first time moved to Norway for a round of talks aimed at bringing a cease-fire to the Krajina region of Croatia, officials from Krajina and diplomats in Geneva said on Tuesday.

Although Norwegian officials refused to comment on the meetings, the self-proclaimed Serbian government of Krajina confirmed them in a statement issued in Belgrade. The statement said the meeting broke off Tuesday without an agreement.

### Vietnamese May Get Right to Strike

HANOI (AFP) — For the first time since the Communists came to power, Vietnamese workers are likely to be given the right to strike under a new labor law due to be adopted next month, union officials said Tuesday.

Nguyen Van Tu, president of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor, at a press conference before the opening of the Seventh National Congress of Trade Unions, made it clear that right to strike would be strictly limited, with unions striving to avoid them if at all possible.

Though at present strikes are not specifically outlawed, they have been officially considered unnecessary since the Communist Party came to power in Hanoi in 1954 and founded a workers' state. Vietnam's move toward a market economy has produced several dozen labor disputes in the past two years, however, principally at foreign-backed factories in Ho Chi Minh City.

### Russia Warned on Nuclear Dumping

LONDON (AP) — The International Atomic Energy Agency has informed Russia that dumping unpackaged liquid nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan is prohibited.

A letter from Hans Blix, the agency director, to Russia's environment minister, Viktor Dantlov-Daniyan, made public by the environmental group Greenpeace, contained the nuclear agency's first criticism of the Russian dumping.

Japan and other Asian nations protested after a Russian military ship dumped about 237,000 gallons of radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan on Oct. 17.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### 300 in Demonstration at Air France

PARIS (Reuters) — Hard-line Air France strikers fired flares at the state-owned airline's headquarters Tuesday as an attempt to open talks between management and unions faltered in spite of a general return to work.

Most ground workers were back at work after a two-week stoppage that cost the company an estimated 770 million francs (\$120 million). Air France said it planned 185 flights Wednesday, nearly half its normal daily operations.

But about 300 workers, chanting slogans and beating metal drums, demonstrated outside the airline's Paris offices and demanded to meet the new chairman, Christian Blanc. Five unions boycotted meetings with Mr. Blanc, insisting he negotiate with them as a single group and not separately.

Flight crew at Austrian Airlines voted by a 98 percent margin Tuesday to end a five-day strike immediately. The leaders of 1,200 pilots and cabin employees recommended Monday calling off the strike after securing a compromise giving them a bigger say in decisions, especially cuts in the work force.

Poland and Britain planned to resume negotiations Wednesday aimed at restoring flights by British Airways and the Polish carrier LOT between the two countries, PAP news agency reported. Services have been suspended since Saturday, when British authorities banned LOT traffic to London, following a disagreement over the number of flights between the two capitals.

Romania's airline Tarom announced new flights that will be useful for Belgrade-bound travelers in view of the UN embargo that bans direct flights to former Yugoslavia. Timisoara airport near the Yugoslav border is an hour's drive from Belgrade. Tarom will fly five round-trip flights a week to London, five to Rome, four each to Brussels, Athens and Berlin, and two to Sofia.

South Africa has begun a third train service to Zimbabwe. The rail company Spoornet said the weekly train would run from Johannesburg to Bulawayo every Tuesday, with the return trip Thursdays.

Iran Air is to begin weekly flights from the central city of Esfahan to the Kuwaiti capital starting Saturday.

Saudi is to start flights to Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and restore its Addis Ababa route next month.

Bangkok's traffic will worsen in the next five years and will not improve until at least 2003, a Japanese expert, Tsutomu Kasahara, said Tuesday. Bangkok is already among the world's most congested cities. The average rush-hour traffic speed will drop to 4.8 kilometers (2.9 miles) an hour by 1999, Mr. Kasahara said. The city should construct subways, vehicle overpasses, bus lanes and coordinate rail, bus and other transit as well as controlling urban growth, he said.

Groups of two or more people flying the Pacific from Japan will benefit from lower discount fares, the Transport Ministry said Tuesday. The fares would be an average 20 percent lower than the current discounts for special excursions for individual tourists and group inclusive tours for groups of more than 10 people, an official said. They are intended to take effect if approved by regulators in each country.

## After Vote at UN, South Korea Asks North to Lift Nuclear Veil

SEOUL — South Korea urged North Korea Tuesday to end its defiance and heed an international call to lift the secrecy from its suspected nuclear plants.

North Korea cast the only "no" vote on Monday when the General Assembly urged it to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, of which it is a signatory.

"We note the UN General Assembly confirms once again, in the name of all its members, North Korea's international obligations and urges it to cooperate immediately with implementation of the safeguards agreement," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We urge North Korea to respect this will of UN members and quickly resolve suspicion of nuclear development and at the same time faithfully implement the inter-Korean agreement on denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."

accusing the North Koreans of abandoning the treaty — a declaration that could lead to U.S. calls for the Security Council to impose sanctions.

Mr. Blix, the agency's director-general, told the UN General Assembly that North Korea was blocking routine inspections of declared nuclear installations and denying access to secret sites that the agency wants to visit to ensure that they are not being used for weapons development.

As a result, he said, the agency is losing its ability to monitor declared nuclear sites in North Korea as cameras there run out of film and their batteries become exhausted and as agency inspectors are prevented from making other routine checks.

He also said North Korea was continuing to resist the agency's demand for a "special inspection" of two undeclared sites near the Yongbyon nuclear complex, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Pyongyang, the capital. The nuclear agency and Western intelligence agencies suspect that there may be evidence at Yongbyon showing that North Korea has illegally acquired plutonium for military purposes, which would violate the non-proliferation treaty.

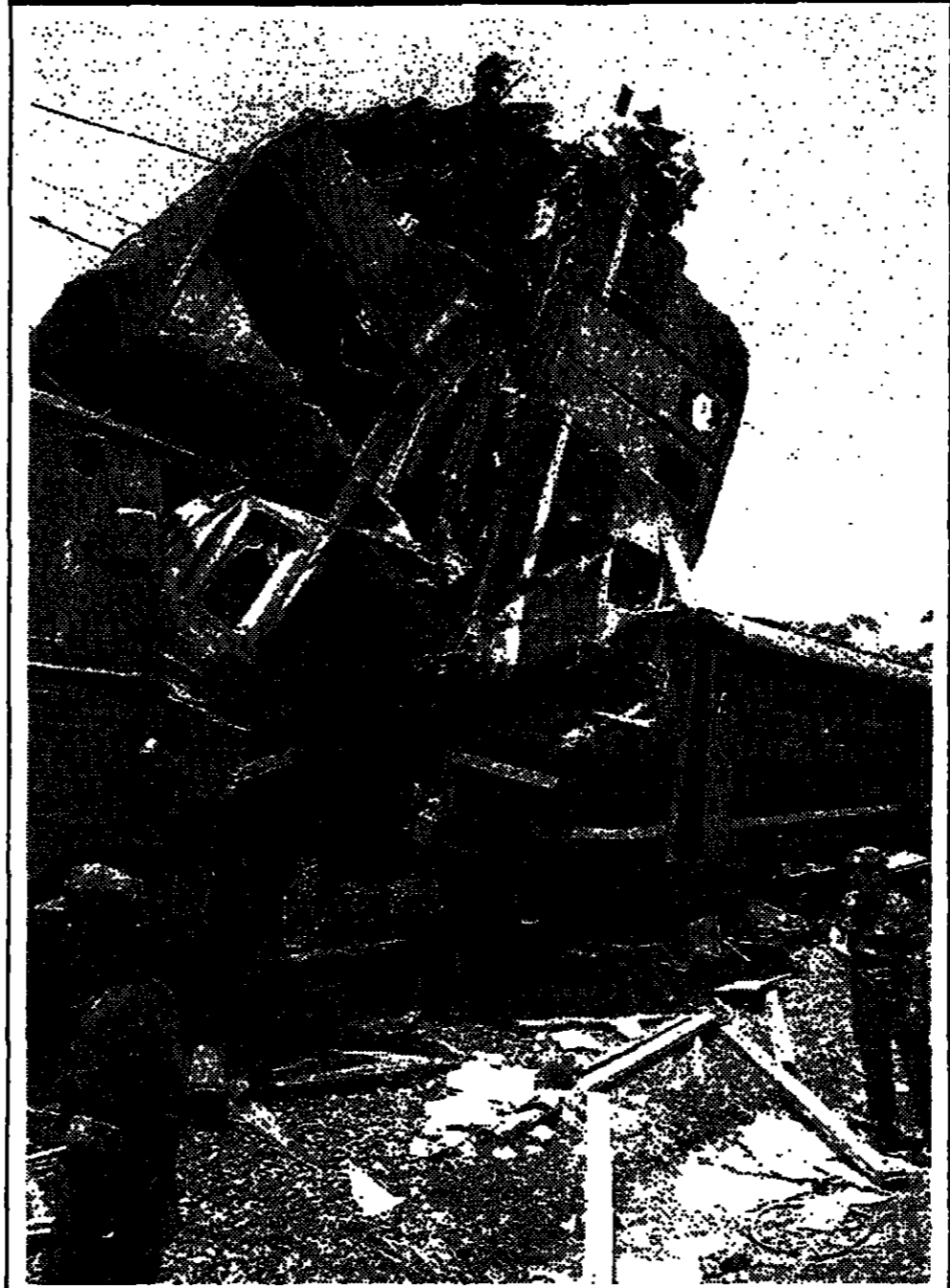
Although Mr. Blix said the North Koreans had "damaged" the

"continuity" of monitoring by preventing routine inspections by the agency, he refrained from saying they had "broken" this continuity, meaning the agency no longer had any control over what North Korea did at nuclear sites it placed under international safeguards.

Such a declaration, administration officials say, would be tantamount to saying North Korea had abandoned the treaty and would probably prompt an immediate U.S. demand for Security Council sanctions to uphold the credibility of the 23-year-old treaty, which bars signers from acquiring nuclear weapons.

Under the treaty, the United States, Britain, France, Russia, and China are allowed nuclear weapons but are pledged to work for disarmament and a test ban treaty. Other countries that have signed the treaty renounce nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials, saying they were satisfied with the agency's decision not to provoke a showdown with North Korea, supported efforts for more negotiation. The officials also said that China, which has a veto over council decisions and is also North Korea's major trading partner, was not yet convinced that diplomacy had failed and wanted to give the North Koreans more time to reach a negotiated settlement.



HEAD-ON TRAIN CRASH KILLS AT LEAST 20 — Rescuers waiting for locomotives to separate wreckage of two commuter trains that collided head-on Tuesday in a Jakarta suburb. Police said 20 people had been killed and 279 hurt, but hospital reports put the death toll at 29.

## BOYS: U.K. Youths Hear Murder Case Against Them

Continued from Page 1

police say, with the boys who were to kill him, less than three hours later.

After the boys were arrested, the prosecutor, Richard Henriques, said Tuesday, they demonstrated what he called "a fluent capacity to tell lies," first denying the allegations outright, then admitting they had walked off with the boy but did him no harm, to finally blaming each other for what had happened.

Court officials believe the trial will take four to six weeks, as the Crown attempts to convince a jury that boys so young — each was 10 years old at the time of the killing — knew they were doing something terribly wrong when, the Crown says, they abducted the 2-year-old, tugged him crying and confused two-and-a-half miles across town,

and then smashed his skull with bricks, stones and a metal bar along a lonely stretch of railroad track.

As the first of an expected 60 prosecution witnesses began to testify Tuesday, the boys sat hunched at the table, the taller of the two showing little visible emotion as he sneaked looks around the imposing courtroom, with its 35-foot high ceilings, carved oak paneling and stained glass windows.

But the smaller boy was having a tougher time of it: for most of the morning on Tuesday, he nervously knotted and twisted a tissue in his hands, and sometimes cried, his eyes swelling with tears as he leaned his head on the shoulder of the social worker sitting alongside him.

His mother and father sat nearby, his mother crying as well.

The second boy's family was not in the courtroom, but one other parent was. Ralph Bulger, the father of James Bulger, sat in the front row of the public gallery, staring fixedly ahead as he listened to how his son died.

So far, in two days of opening arguments, the prosecution has yet to address the most troubling of questions: Why? The closest Mr. Henriques came on Tuesday was to quote from a conversation between detectives and Boy A, who was describing an exchange he had with Boy B on the night of the killing.

"I asked him why he did it," Boy A told police. "He said because he felt like it."

## UN Chief Yields on Libyan Suspects

By Thomas W. Lippman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has concluded that the international effort to force Libya to give up two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jetliner is a "total failure," but U.S. officials say they expect agreement soon on additional international sanctions to increase the pressure on the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi.

The campaign to gain extradition of the two to Britain or the United States "hasn't succeeded yet, but that's not the same thing as saying it failed," an U.S. official said Monday, adding that Mr. Boutros Ghali's remark was "counterproductive."

The official said the United States, Britain and France were "not about to give up" on their effort to force Libya to surrender the suspects.

President Bill Clinton has written to President Boris N. Yeltsin in an effort to win Moscow's approval for a new UN Security Council resolution imposing additional sanctions, officials said. Russia earlier threatened to veto a new Security Council resolution, and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher failed to change Moscow's mind when he visited there last month.

Libya is one of the few topics on which Washington and Moscow are at odds. For Russia, the issue is money. Libya owes Russia an estimated \$4 billion,

mostly for arms purchases, and Russia has been holding out against new sanctions in an effort to ensure that it collects some of what is owed, perhaps by seizing some of the Libyan assets that would be frozen by a new Security Council resolution.

The differences between Washington and Moscow on the wording and implementation of a new sanctions resolution are "not insuperable," this official said.

Last week, Mr. Boutros Ghali, in a meeting with Washington Post staffers, said that it seemed the United States and Russia were "on the point to reach an agreement, and they will adopt this resolution in the next several weeks."

But he added that he had spent "endless hours" discussing the Pan Am Flight 103 extradition with the Libyans, and "this is a case where there is a total failure."

American officials said they believed Mr. Boutros Ghali spoke out of frustration, not out of a conviction that the effort to put the two Libyans on trial should be abandoned.

The United States and Britain have accused two Libyans, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, of responsibility for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, which blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 people on board and 11 on the ground.

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**TIES: China Contacts**

Continued from Page 1

this region and as a potential partner in many ways."

In a measure of the importance China accorded the visit, Mr. Freeman met with General Liu, vice chairman of the powerful Central Military Commission. He oversees the day-to-day affairs of the People's Liberation Army and is also a member of the seven-member ruling Politburo standing committee.

General Liu hailed the talks as a "good beginning" for improving China-U.S. military relations, the official Xinhua News Agency said.

"We appreciate the wishes expressed recently by the U.S. side for improving relations between the two military forces as well as between the two countries," General Liu was quoted as telling Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman said he spoke "frankly and directly" to the Chinese officials about the problems in the relationship.

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## TALKS: Taba Round Hits Its First Major Obstacle as Palestinians Balk Over Troops Issue

Continued from Page 1

pressures to consider, and some officials acknowledge that popular support for the PLO accord has waned, along with any eagerness to make concessions to the Palestinians.

The issue that hit a stumbling block was how to interpret highly ambiguous provisions of the declaration of principles on the future of Israeli soldiers in Gaza and Jericho, where self-rule is supposed to be introduced first, starting next month and becoming a full working reality by next April 13.

Palestinian delegates accused Israel of backpedaling from the agreement by proposing to re-deploy its forces around Jewish settlements in Gaza and Jericho instead of withdrawing them entirely from those areas.

"We feel that the Israeli interpretation of that agreement is quite failing to grasp the meaning of withdrawal and its requirements," Nabil Shaath, the chief PLO negotiator, said after the talks were suspended in the Egyptian resort of Taba, on the Gulf of Aqaba.

"The Israelis are not talking about withdrawal — they're talking about redeployment," Mr. Shaath said. "It's a basic difference of interpretation."

In Gaza, which seems to be at the heart of the immediate dispute, a plan presented by Israeli negotiators on Monday reportedly provides for a troop withdrawal from refugee camps and large population centers but still leaves soldiers near three large areas of settlement concentration, with those areas connected by roads under Israeli army control. There are fewer than 5,000 Jewish settlers in Gaza, a turbulent, overcrowded coastal strip with about 800,000 Palestinians.

This pullback does not go far enough, Mr. Shaath said before leaving Taba for Tunis and consultations with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

But Israeli officials said that their plan meets the broad specifications of the September agreement, which says that Israel will continue to be responsible for "internal security and public order of settlements and Israel."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that "Israel will continue to insist on its security needs despite the ups and downs and minuscules" of the negotiations.

**Rabin Plays Down Rift**

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, on a visit to the town of Ramat Hasharon, played down the trouble at talks in Taba, Reuters reported.

Asked for his reaction to the suspension of talks, Mr. Rabin told Reuters Television: "There will be ups and downs, don't worry."

OVERHEARD

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A European Infection

The recent report of pigs' heads being dumped on a Jewish memorial in Berlin is only the latest flare-up of the ugly sentiment that is becoming Europe's stubborn low-grade infection.

More troubling have been reports that these assorted small right-wing parties are more coordinated than was once thought.

In Britain, where 7,793 incidents were reported in 1992, 12 deaths this year have been ascribed to racial causes.

The conservative French government of Edouard Balladur, having campaigned partly on an anti-immigration platform, has succeeded in revising asylum guarantees so as to accommodate new measures tightening the rights of illegals on French soil.

There are innumerable intertwined issues here, from different countries' immigration capacities and historical colonial responsibilities to the variety of social frustrations feeding the protest votes.

What is the impact of a nuclear-armed North Korea on Japan and South Korea? Will they undertake nuclear programs of their own? Those who suggest they have short memories.

End the Boycott of Israel

Almost everyone agrees that the Arab boycott of Israel is outdated and harmful in the new post-September circumstances of Israeli-Palestinian peacemaking.

side fairly desires. Arab moderates such as Egypt say that lifting the boycott would cause political difficulties at home.

The PLO and others suggest that the boycott can be used to pressure further bargaining concessions from Israel.

People forget that the embargo was imposed in response not to Israel's territorial acquisitions of 1967 but to its whole original birth as a nation.

Those who plead for taking up the boycott later, or allowing haphazard enforcement to erode it, have ignored the possible consequences of delay.

The boycott punishes a state that has reversed a historical position and finally seeks peace with an independent Palestinian authority.

Tell Us About Rocky Flats

The Justice Department has finally called off its investigation into who leaked the findings of a federal grand jury that probed environmental crimes in Colorado last year.

corporations they direct? A House Commerce subcommittee started asking Bush administration prosecutors this sort of question and now wants the Clinton administration's Justice Department to follow through with answers.

The Bush administration's policy was to go easy on the corporate managers. Barry Hartman, former head of the Justice Department's Natural Resources Division, told the Daily Environmental Report, a Washington newsletter: "Environmental crimes are not like organized crime or drugs."

Many of those who opposed it used arguments similar to the ones put forth by those who supported it. They attacked the agreement for giving away too much, for being vague on too many issues, for not dealing directly with the central problems.

Other Comment

Dangerous Echoes in Kashmir

India seems not to have learned the lessons its founding fathers taught their British rulers nearly 75 years ago. In brutally repressing the nationalist movement in Kashmir — 34 peaceful demonstrators were killed last week by paramilitary police — the Indian government is feeding the flames it wants to quench.

ful demonstrators were trapped by troops firing from two directions. Incredibly India is being drawn more and more deeply in Kashmir into the kind of repression that eventually cost Britain the Indian jewel in its empire.

The predominantly Muslim population of Kashmir has longed for a larger measure of self-rule since Hindu-majority India achieved freedom in 1947. Moderate compromises might have been made 20 or 30 years ago.

The Kashmir dispute is exceptionally complicated and intractable. There is fault on both sides. Pakistan persists in fomenting violence in the state it also covets. Where once a little more autonomy might have sufficed, India now faces a choice between more extreme solutions.

What Does North Korea Ultimately Want?

By William Clark Jr.

WASHINGTON — Much has been said about North Korea and its program to develop nuclear weapons. Much of the discussion is charged with a sense of urgency and high drama.

What would happen if North Korea had the bomb? Recent developers of the nuclear option have all had a bunker mentality; their nuclear development was essentially defensive.

Time is clearly on the side of the countries that do not want to see a new, unstable nuclear power.

as it goes. Pakistan has not suddenly become an international player. Neither will North Korea.

It is true that North Korea is the pit bull of Asia and has done some nasty and stupid things — but it is not irrational.

Finally, there is the concern that Pyongyang, with its record of military sales for foreign exchange, will sell nuclear and ballistic missile technology to a terrorist state.

What of the impact of a nuclear-armed North Korea on Japan and South Korea? Will they undertake nuclear programs of their own? Those who suggest they have short memories.

this is to assure Japan, too, that it remains safely beneath the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

In keeping with this assurance, it may be necessary at some point — and in a nonconfrontational manner — to indicate to North Korea at a very high level that the coordinates of its major cities and industrial and military sites have been loaded onto U.S. nuclear missiles for use should the North launch a nuclear attack against another country.

What does North Korea ultimately want? Above all, Kim Il Sung wants to hand over the country to his son, Kim Jong Il. There he would like to hand over the whole peninsula? There has been a drive in the North for reunification by 1995.

The elder Kim also wants to reverse the decline in the North Korean economy. The country's gross domestic product, more than \$1,000 on a per capita basis, is not bad by Third World standards; but it pales next to South Korea's level of more than \$6,000.

Finally, North Korea wants a clear relationship with the United States, one with fixed landmarks and guidelines. This can sound strange unless one adopts the perspective of the North.

In 1979, Washington indicated to Pyongyang, through a third party, that it would be interested in three-way talks involving itself and the two Koreas.

Washington said that times had changed. And in the early 1990s, when Moscow and then Beijing recognized Seoul, Washington looked the other way.

What can be done to move toward resolution of the problem? There is no quick solution. It is unlikely that North Korea can be bullied into giving up its nuclear program, but several points should be made clear to it.

First, that it will not be able to pursue both nuclear weapons development and economic progress. It may take time for this to sink in. Some form of United Nations sanctions may be necessary. If so, time should not be wasted in trying to shut down marginal trade flows.

Second, the United States should take a more comprehensive approach to the North. If Pyongyang believes that in the past it has been misled, efforts to be clear and direct should pay dividends.

Thought should be given to moves by the United States and South Korea that will advance the process and draw reciprocal moves from the North. Again, patience will be required.

Despite the drama surrounding the issue, time is clearly on the side of the United States, South Korea, the International Atomic Energy Agency and countries that do not want to see a new, unstable and nasty nuclear power emerge.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, holds the Japan chair at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

New York Will Need Rebuilding

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Some of my press friends keep saying that it was a boring, majority campaign here in New York, that both sides ran on meanness, attack and race, that it told us nothing new about the city.

Funny — I thought it the most interesting New York campaign I have seen. I thought it said a great deal about the city, life in it, and how we would like both to change.

The campaign was nasty, oh yes indeed. What made it so was the emphasis on white-black division. Mayor David Dinkins says it is important to discuss race.

True — but carefully. It was not careful, responsible or honest to make race divisions the major issue that the mayor and his camp did.

President Bill Clinton led the out-of-town battalion the mayor called in for reinforcement. Mr. Clinton implied that New Yorkers who voted against the mayor on Tuesday would be unable to cross the color line.

Trouble with that, in 1989 Mr. Dinkins beat Rudolph Giuliani — some opponents, same colors, same job, same voters. The only thing new is the Dinkins record since.

Giuliani was preceded and followed by brush-wielding from the Dinkins people painting Giuliani supporters fascist. Mr. Giuliani did not talk about race until the mayor played that card — and then only to defend himself.

If Mr. Giuliani wins he will have to move closer to African-Americans, bring them into his inner circle. But once played, a race card leaves wounds. So if Mr. Dinkins wins he himself will have to rebuild bridges he scorched during the campaign.

He may never regain confidence among New Yorkers who are not willing to grant him political amnesty for pretending ignorance while an anti-Semitic riot seized Crown Heights. In 1989, New Yorkers tacitly overlooked Mr. Dinkins's four-year failure to pay taxes; two amnesties are too much for some.

But because of his campaign, a second-term Dinkins would face a new and difficult repair job — among those New Yorkers who thought against him without deep emotional grievance but because they thought that he did a poor job in his first four years and that Mr. Giuliani could do better, that's all. I doubt the guilt card worked, but 1989 Dinkins voters do not relish 1993 hints of prejudice.

At the end of the campaign I came to understand that the issue on which more and more New Yorkers would vote was respect.

Despite their love for the city, New Yorkers know they are not getting the civil respect that is their right. No New Yorkers — any shade, background, history or purse — get it.

So New Yorkers cannot respect their government — not in a city where children are knifed in schools and shot in streets. New Yorkers cannot respect high officials, elected or appointed, in a city where drug pushers can operate openly, where by the thousands citizens no longer bother to report muggings or burglaries, where college students have to be taught to write a decent English sentence, or even read one.

No respect exists between government and governors in a city where hustlers are permitted to harass passersby outside restaurants and stores, and where the mentally ill are left in the streets to scream in pain, month after month, and a black youngster has to have the heart of a lion to get a decent job.

New Yorkers do many of the ugly things to themselves and to each other — same as the people of other cities. No mayor can be blamed for the definition of family love in a city where children can produce children who produce other children, and who will be lucky if they have one relative to look after them.

New Yorkers are so unhappy with their quality of life that many are trying to take revenge by bending over and kicking themselves. By voting for a two-term limitation on local elected office they will have limited their voting rights and choices. Eight years from now the whole government would be run by people with minds unsoftened by experience.

Term limitations is anger talking. But in no other New York campaign have I seen more voters who so intently want from a mayor what they do from a president — the leadership of moral and intellectual strength.

They do not expect enough mayoral leadership to fix all things. They just want enough so they will respect themselves for voting for him — particularly after election day.

The New York Times

Palestinian Doubts Along the Road to Freedom

By Hisham Sharabi

WASHINGTON — Many Palestinians, myself included, were convinced after the Sept. 13 signing in Washington of a document outlining the principles of peace negotiations with Israel that despite its many shortcomings, it offered the Palestinians a historic opportunity not only to end the conflict but also to build the political structures that might lead eventually to an independent state.

On a recent trip to the West Bank Bank and Gaza and Israel, I discovered that this optimism was not altogether warranted.

In late September, I was invited by BBC television to participate with Amos Oz, the well-known Israeli novelist and peace activist, in filming a documentary investigating the reaction of Palestinians and Israelis to the peace plan. For 10 days we traveled across Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, starting from Jaffa — my hometown, which I had last seen in December 1947.

What struck me most was the amazing similarity, in some instances almost the mirror-image identity, between the reactions of Palestinians and Israelis to the peace plan. For example, almost everyone we talked to felt apprehensive about the plan, even those who supported it.

Many of those who opposed it used arguments similar to the ones put forth by those who supported it. They attacked the agreement for giving away too much, for being vague on too many issues, for not dealing directly with the central problems. Only the extremists on both sides, though, held fast to what might be called a clear-cut rejection.

It was clear that while supporters were in the majority, their position was neither firm nor unequivocal. Almost all, including much of the opposition, agreed that only what happened on the ground, what got implemented, would serve as a basis for them to take an unambiguous stand on the agreement.

Hence the centrality of what must be achieved in the interim phase of the agreement, especially between now and next July, when the elections for the Palestinian Council are to be held.

Three elements seem decisive to success in the coming period: rapid economic development, flexibility in Israel's negotiating stance and Palestinian competence in dealing with the new situation.

Even the support, mainly by the Europeans and Japan, now seems ensured. Israel's attitude to the negotiations, however, is still not quite clear. The Israelis could complicate matters if, for example, they dragged their feet on going beyond Gaza-Jericho, obstructing rapid extension of Palestinian authority over the remainder of the West Bank.

But it is the last component, Palestinian competence, that will be decisive for the achievement of an acceptable peace.

The ability to do what is required will be tested in four major areas: in establishing an efficient and financially responsible administrative structure; in performing professionally in the negotiations with Israel and on the mixed commissions; in building a nonpartisan Palestinian police force capable of maintaining law and order; in conducting free and democratic elections next July.

Many Palestinians I talked to expressed serious misgivings about the ability of the PLO, with its history of corruption and ineptitude, to handle large administrative and financial problems. Some raised questions about how appointments to top positions will be made, others about the way the police force was being recruited (largely from elements outside the West Bank and Gaza).

The greatest concern, however, centered on the question of democracy and the role of women. Will the coming elections allow for political opposition, including opposition by the Islamic groups (by no means all "extremists" or unconditionally opposed to the agreement)? Will women be encouraged and encouraged to run for office?

To my mind the elections will probably be the most important factor of all. If free and democratic elections take place, the Palestinians will have made a major turn in their struggle for self-determination and freedom. They will have proved that they are not only a mature people capable of managing their own affairs but also a people fit to build their own democratic state.

But if elections are for some reason "postponed" or, probably worse, carried out in a manifestly unfair, manipulative fashion (as a significant segment of Palestinians fear, according to a recently published study by a group of political scientists at Birzeit University), then the outcome will be failure on all fronts.

Instead of reaching the maximum that the agreement made possible, the Palestinians would then find themselves internally polarized, no longer the center of international concern, abandoned by most Arab countries, and alone as never before under Israeli occupation.

The writer is a history professor at Georgetown University and chairman of the Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



Jobs and Growth Win More Votes Than Austerity

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — George Bush must have cracked a smile last week as those astonishing Canadian election returns poured in.

Mr. Bush has taken a lot of grief for what happened to the Republican Party last year, but he sure didn't mind to the Republicans what Prime Ministers Brian Mulroney and Kim Campbell did to the Conservatives in Canada. The Tories, who five years ago won 169 seats in Canada's 295-member Parliament, got exactly two this year; they fell from 43 percent of the popular vote to 16 percent.

There was a lot going on in Canada that has rather broad application. Conservatism, triumphant during the 1980s in Canada, Britain and the United States, now hangs on only in Britain.

Britain. Almost everywhere, conservatism is divided between the moderates and the right-wing wingers, between establishmentarians and populists, between the tolerant and the nativist.

But conservatives are not the only folks in trouble. A shaky world economy and the seeming inability of democratic governments to do much about it create nightmares for any party in power. New political parties and movements are challenging not just the incumbents but the traditional opposition. The big news out of Canada, for example, included both the victory of the Liberal Party, led by Jean Chrétien, and the rise of two new protest movements, the separatist Bloc Québécois and the rightist Reform Party.

These two parties frontally attacked the electoral strategy that had worked so well for Mr. Mulroney. He combined the traditional conservative vote in prairie Canada with tacit support from separatists in Quebec. A Quebecer himself, Mr. Mulroney was willing to give Quebec substantial autonomy and won most of Quebec's seats in two elections.

But that strategy collapsed with the rejection of two constitutional reform plans that Mr. Mulroney put forward. Western conservatives were sick of the whole Quebec question, and the demands of French Quebecers. The Quebec separatists used western rejectionism as ample reason for running their own candidates.

Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Mulroney's successor, could not hold things together. In the west, the conservative vote collapsed into the Reform Party; in Quebec, the separatists reduced the Conservatives to a single seat.

There is no U.S. counterpart to Quebec separatism, but the Reform Party's showing does have implications abroad. Excluding Quebec, where Reform ran no candidates, it outpolled the Conservatives by about 3 to 2, and by 52 parliamentary seats to one. Frank Luntz, Reform's American pollster, who did work last year for Patrick Buchanan and Ross Perot, argues that the Reform leader Preston Manning took "the Perot style and the Republican substance and put the two of them together."

Mr. Manning attacked the centrist and establishmentarian Conservatives — they are known, oxymoronically, as the Progressive Conservatives — from the right, labeling them as big spenders.

In what may be a sign of things to come in the United States, Mr. Manning was also helped by fears over immigration. While one Reform candidate had to step down because of overt racism, Mr. Manning tried to look moderate by calling for a reduction in immigration, not its elimination. He did not have to do more.

But Mr. Luntz argues that the immigration issue was less important to Mr. Manning than was anger at Canada's political establishment. Mr. Manning, he said, conducted "real town meetings with real debate and real dialogue," which helped make Reform look like a genuine alternative to old politics.

Kim Campbell and the pliancy of Preston Manning. Pliancy and populism won. From this, Mr. Luntz hopes, Republicans will learn to harness firm conservative convictions to a more open style. Urging a marriage of Jack Kemp's ideas and Mr. Manning's methods, Mr. Luntz wants Republicans to "draw out the \$300 Armani suits and the \$150 loafers and let people talk to us."

But Reform did not win. Mr. Chrétien's Liberals did. Their success — and Mrs. Campbell's defeat — have relevance to President Bill Clinton and the Democrats.

In an excellent analysis of the election in The Globe and Mail, in Toronto, Edward Greenpan and Jeff Sallot wrote that the original Conservative campaign strategy called on Mrs. Campbell to argue that the difficult steps taken under Mr. Mulroney were only the means to the end of creating hope and "new opportunity."

Instead, Mrs. Campbell became obsessed with Canada's budget deficit — which is proportionately larger than the U.S. deficit — and promised little economic improvement beyond the end of the century. "It always came back to the deficit," Mr. Greenpan and Mr. Sallot wrote. "Mrs. Campbell was on a crusade, it seemed, a woman possessed."

She was caught in no-person's-land. The Reform Party outflanked her on the right, coming up with big, specific budget cuts. More moderate voters, in the meantime, feared that she would slash social programs.

Mr. Chrétien, as traditional a politician as you will find, understood that the deficit was never going to be his issue. So he played it down in favor of jobs and economic growth, noting that without growth, the deficit will never go away. While his program was moderate, it included a commitment to put people back to work.

"We have to concentrate all our efforts on the economy to create jobs, to have economic growth, to give dignity to the workers who want to work across this land," he said.

This approach had broad appeal, especially to voters who had supported the left-leaning New Democratic Party in recent elections. The vote for the NDP collapsed, to Mr. Chrétien's benefit, especially in Ontario.

The lesson for American Democrats is that fiscal austerity, however necessary it may be at times, is almost never a winning issue for a party whose votes come from both the center and the left. If voters really want austerity, they will look for the real thing from the right.

Yes, Democrats need to be fiscally responsible, just as Mr. Chrétien tried to be. He won, says Mr. Luntz, because "he was more compassionate than the Tories and less spend-crazy than the NDP." But Democrats who think that yet more big budget cuts are the secret to success need to study how Mr. Chrétien won — and how Mrs. Campbell lost. Jobs and growth almost always beat austerity. Now, Mr. Chrétien, like Mr. Clinton, faces only the small problem of delivering the jobs and producing the growth.

The Washington Post

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The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Italian Finances

BERLIN — Italy's finance still occupies the foremost interest both in political circles and the banking world. At political headquarters no small amount of ill-repressed indignation is felt over an article which appeared in the semi-official Fremdenblatt, exhorting Italy to reduce her army in order to avoid state bankruptcy. The revelations recently made in this column as regards the weaknesses in the Italian army and the economical condition of the country have caused a deal of comment in the Italian press of all parties.

1918: Armistice Terms

LONDON — It was announced last evening [Nov. 1], from a good source, that General Diaz has communicated to the Austrian commander-in-chief the conditions fixed by the Allies for the conclusion of an armistice. The conditions of the armistice are inspired by President Wilson's principles, namely, to make it impossible for the enemy to recommence the war and to prevent him from taking advantage of the armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation.

GENEVA — It may be stated now [Nov. 2] that the German Emperor's abdication has already taken place. The official publication of the news has been delayed only for reasons of opportunity.

1943: Roosevelt Is Defied

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] By the simple act of remaining silent John L. Lewis virtually defied the government today, created an explosive situation in the nation's 3,000 coal mines and apparently guaranteed the continuance of the general coal strike. Instead of calling on the United Mine Workers' policy committee to send the 350,000 miners back to work in compliance with President Roosevelt's order, Mr. Lewis recessed the committee until further notice.

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# These Numbers on Births Tell a Frightening Story

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The senator glanced at the numbers and saw in his mind's eye something frightening: a straight line, ascending. Daniel Patrick Moynihan had in hand the 1991 natal statistics which, together with those from 1970 to 1990, produce a graph line pointing straight to calamity.

Fifty years ago, 3 percent of American births were to unmarried women. That began to change in the 1960s. By 1970 it was 10 percent. Since then the increasing rate has produced a virtually straight line — almost 1 percentage point a year for 21 years.

Americans bandy the word "crisis" so casually that it is drained of power. However, the country's real crisis can be presented numerically, as follows:

## Births to Unmarried Mothers Percentages for the United States

All races	Whites	Blacks
1970 10.7%	5.6%	37.5%
1975 14.3	7.3	46.8
1980 17.9	10.2	55.5
1985 22.0	14.5	60.1
1990 28.0	20.1	65.2
1991 29.5	21.3	67.9

What makes the natal statistics alarming is the ascending straight line for the whole society. What makes the statistics terrifying is that the graph line of births to unmarried black women remains straight. That is, the rate of increase is not slowing, even at extraordinarily high levels.

Minority births are primarily responsible for the fact that the percentage of births to unmarried women is above 70 in Detroit, above 60 in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, St. Louis and Washington, above 50 in Chicago, Miami, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Senator Moynihan surmises that San Francisco's lower percentage, 31.5, is the result of a minority, Asian-American, Lee Rainwater, a Harvard sociologist emeritus, testifying to the Finance Committee that Mr. Moynihan chairs, foresees 40 percent of all American births, and 80 percent of minority births, out of wedlock by the turn of the century.

In 1976 there was an ominous portent during the Bicentennial: The percentage of black births to unmarried women passed 50. Forty years after that, in 2016, if the ascending line on the graph stays straight, 50 percent of births to all races will be out of wedlock.

Now, trends are not inevitabilities. However, rising illegitimacy is a self-reinforcing trend because of the many mechanisms of the intergenerational transmission of poverty. The principal one is: People tend to parent as they were parented.

What has all this to do with the subject of the hearings, "Social Behavior and Health Care Costs," at which Mr. Moynihan examined the natal statistics? Lots.

The United States is undergoing a demographic transformation the cost of which will be crushing. Why? Because poverty is, strictly speaking, sickening. The children of unmarried women are particularly apt to be poor. And poverty, with its attendant evils — ignorance, dropping out of school, domestic and other violence, drug abuse, joblessness — is unhealthy.

In the inaugural issue of Media Critic, a new quarterly devoted to analysis of contemporary journalism, Fred Barnes, a senior editor of The New Republic, examines some myths purveyed by some journalism concerning the "health care crisis," including the myth that there is such a crisis. Two supposed signs of the "crisis" are America's high rate of infant mortality and low rate of immunization of preschool children.

Mr. Barnes notes that America's high rate of teenage pregnancy means a large number of low birth-weight babies and a high mortality rate. "Doctors," says Mr. Barnes, "make heroic efforts to save these babies, many of whom would be declared 'born dead' in other countries and thus not counted toward the infant mortality rate."

Regarding immunization rates, Mr. Barnes reports that about 98 percent of children are fully vaccinated by the time they are of school age because vaccination is required for admission to school. "Faced with a mandate, parents comply." Negligent or otherwise incompetent parents behave responsibly only when required. Such parents are particularly apt to be young and unmarried.

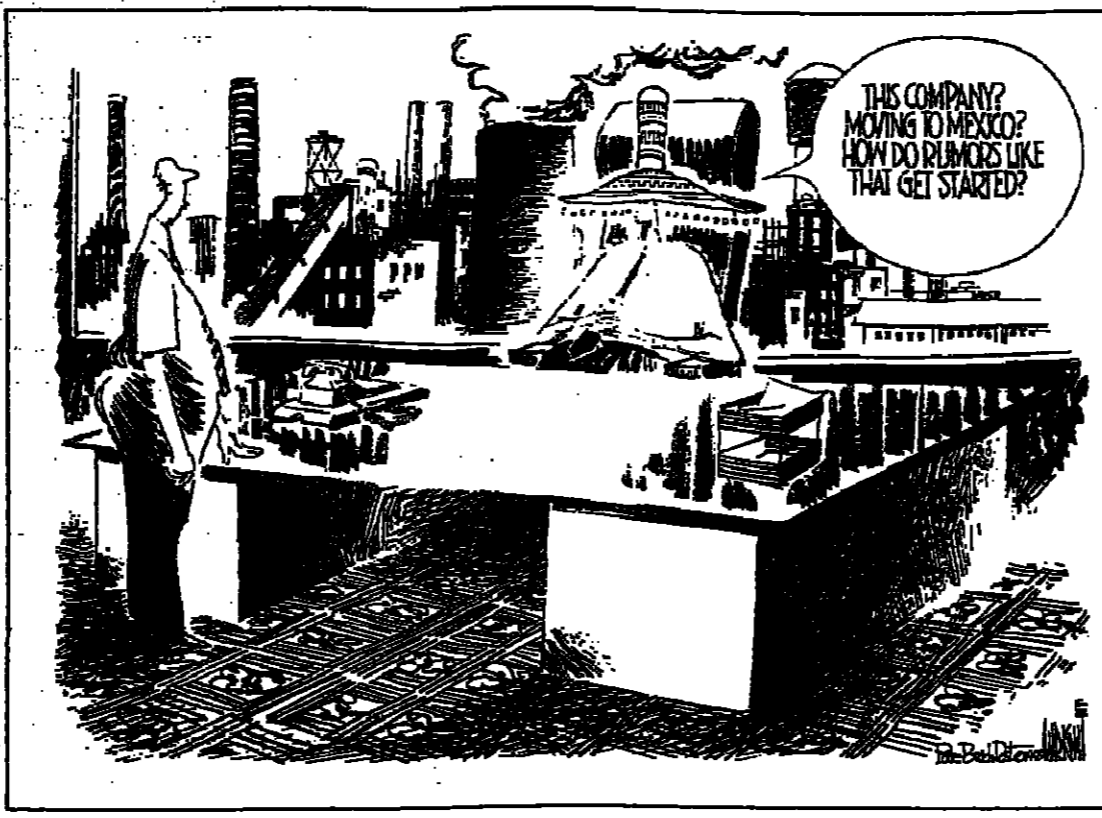
High infant mortality rates and low immunization rates are less health care problems — less problems of the distribution of medicine — than problems of social behavior, although the political class, other than Mr. Moynihan, is reluctant to say so. He quotes Dr. Reynolds Farley of the University of Michigan: "Shifts in attitudes imply that our norms may no longer stigmatize childbearing by unmarried women."

What can be done? One clue may be in William F. Buckley's words that Mr. Moynihan cites: "The most readily identifiable tragedy of modern life is the illegitimate child."

To many people today there is something smarmy about the word "illegitimate." They find it jarring because it is "judgmental." But reviving the value judgments behind that location may be the only way to bend down the line on Mr. Moynihan's graph.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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# A Thank You for Everything To the Conspiratorial Genius

By Mary Cantwell

NEW YORK — Federico Fellini, I wrote in 1981, "is a tall, rather chunky Italian gentleman of 61 who wears black-rimmed glasses and smells deliciously of after-shave."

A week or so after the interview appeared in The New York Times, a letter

## MEANWHILE

arrived from Rome. What, Mr. Fellini demanded, did I mean by "chunky"? Possibly the problem was with his English, he continued, but how could a person be part of a chunk?

He was teasing, of course, but then Mr. Fellini was teasing all afternoon as we sat in his hotel suite speaking of filmmaking ("the only thing I can do"), artists ("we all live in the same territory") and language ("a different language is a different vision of life"). Sometimes he tapped my arm to push home a point, often he grabbed my hand. Even with a stranger, Mr. Fellini had the gift of turning conversation into a conspiracy.

Mr. Fellini was in New York because "City of Women," which I had seen a few days before at a screening, was about to open. But before I went to meet him I revisited the Fellinis that were my introduction to his work, and that had frightened me as much as they fascinated me. At the same time that he celebrated sexuality, he made it seem ridiculous; and there were moments, especially in "Juliet of the Spirits," when his religious fantasies evoked Hieronymus Bosch. But fantastic as Mr. Fellini often was, he never really left reality, in that what he was filming was the underside of ourselves.

My questions were merely conscientious, but Mr. Fellini was in a mood to answer them, and wisdom lay in getting out of his way. He was a genius of a talker, as he articulated his unconscious with speech as he was with images, and no wit deterred by his unapologetic having to use English.

"Any man in any part of the world, not just the Italian," he said of "City of Women," "sees in the woman that which he doesn't know of himself. He has been conditioned — forever — to hope that with the woman there is the possibility to discover the other side. The obscure side, like sun and moon... I will speak very frankly — a man with a woman is always in a condition of fascination, and fear. He senses she is stronger. So now I make a picture about a man who to the ancient fear has added a new fear — that of feminist rage. That is the difference between '89' and 'City of Women'."

Sometimes I thought: "Aha! I have him. I have the key to the Fellini psyche." But he danced away, dismissing with his second breath what he had said with his first. He was like a ringmaster putting me through hoops — but putting actors through hoops was, after all, his role. And what was I, sitting in a hotel suite on a March afternoon, but another character in his lifelong script?

"I am a storyteller," he said. "I want to say a story about myself, my dreams, strange things, lies, the combination of sincerity and fantasy, autobiography and complete invention, with the desire to astonish, to make love, to move, to put in some philosophies, some doubts."

The sentences rolled off his tongue, one pearl after another, reminding me of what someone had once said about meeting Mick Jagger: that it wasn't at all like meeting Mick Jagger. But to be with Fellini was to be with Fellini: he was both myth and self.

I saved my letter from Federico Fellini — framed it, in fact — and when Sunday night I heard that he had died I took it off the wall and looked at it again. No longer barricaded by a tape recorder and a long yellow pad, I was suddenly shy and had never answered it.

What could I have said besides "Thank you for everything"? Which is, I suppose, what everyone who has seen his films is saying now.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Eastern Europe and NATO

Regarding "We Really Are Part of the NATO Family" (Opinion, Oct. 20) by Vaclav Havel:

Mr. Havel, president of the Czech Republic, asks why the post-Communist countries should seek membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His answer: The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia "have always belonged to the Western sphere of European civilization."

Mr. Havel goes on to say, "The contiguous and stable Central European belt borders both on the traditionally agitated Balkans and on the great Eurasian area, where democracy and market economies are only slowly and painfully breaking away toward their fulfillment." He then pleads for the immediate inclusion in NATO of the four countries mentioned above.

In fact, all East European countries, not just these four, need security. If the NATO umbrella is extended to them they will, in time, bring themselves up to the rigorous standards required for full membership. If they are left out, they will gravitate inevitably toward the only alternative: the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States. Once in that security system the direction and pace of reform will be dictated by Moscow.

The West will also be the loser. Granted, it will be strengthened by the inclusion of the four countries named by President Havel, which would rapidly become true democracies. But the West will permanently lose the Baltic states and the Balkans.

Good riddance, Mr. Havel seems to imply. Hardy. It is by solving this problem that NATO will effectively prove itself and demonstrate its capability in its new role. In time, it will make Europe whole. It will increase its potential for good by including these countries' forces as well. It will exercise a much greater power of attraction to Russia and to the other members of the CIS.

ION RATIU, Bucharest. The writer is vice president of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Havel's observation that Eastern Europe is culturally grounded in Western tradition is not a sound argument for prompt Czech, Polish, Hungarian and Slovakian membership in NATO.

Russia today is smug from the loss of an empire. Given the fragile state of Russian political affairs, Eastern Europe can scarcely afford to stir up Russian nationalism by asking prematurely to join an alliance system whose main purpose was to deter Soviet Russian aggression.

After the Munich Conference of 1938, Poland and Hungary, as well as Nazi Germany, grabbed parts of Czechoslovakia. The nations of Eastern Europe (including Russia) will never achieve genuine security without first addressing their lingering antagonisms, and establishing close cooperation on political, economic and cultural matters. Only then can NATO take their applications seriously.

SHELDON ANDERSON, Luxembourg. Limited partnership in NATO ("Real Partners for NATO," Opinion, Oct. 25) may sound fine in Washington or even

Paris or London. But it is hardly reassuring in Budapest, Prague and Warsaw, especially in light of an article the following day ("A New Russian Empire May Be Coming," by William E. Odom). Such limited partnership may only encourage Moscow to spread its "near abroad" doctrine further.

These countries have a deep and longstanding commitment to Western civilization, as borne out by their history, culture and religion. Vaclav Havel pleads brilliantly on their behalf.

JULIAN THOMKA-GAZDIK, Geneva.

### Not Despotic or Arbitrary

Regarding "Clinton's Foreign Policy Glasses Over Hard Reality" (Opinion, Oct. 29) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff lumps Singapore in with "Augusto Pinochet's Chile, Brazil and South Korea under military rule, apartheid South Africa."

Singapore has held nine general elections since 1959. No one has questioned their secrecy or honesty. This year, the World Competitiveness Report ranked Singapore first in terms of confidence in fair administration of justice, and the degree to which government policies are supported by public consensus. Our political system differs from that of the United States, but that does not make us either "despotic or arbitrary."

That Singaporeans repeatedly return to power a government that provides them law, order and economic growth is surely a sign that our system works. Must we be socially divided, crime-ridden

and in deficit before Mr. Pfaff considers us a democracy?

ERIC TEO, Embassy of Singapore, Paris.

### The Siege of Sarajevo

Regarding "Clinton Can't Abide Genocide in Bosnia" (Opinion, Oct. 19):

The forces besieging Sarajevo are not Serbian aggressors, but those of Bosnian Serbs, who lived in that country long before the Turks occupied it 500 years ago and converted a good number of Serbs and Croats to the Muslim religion.

D. POPOVIC, Solna, Sweden.

### Japan as Peacekeeper

Regarding the report "Is Japan Ready for Greater Role? As Cambodia Peacekeepers, an 'Unimpressive' Performance" (Oct. 25) by Philip Shenon:

This story about Japanese Army engineers in Cambodia notes that they "were complimented for their performance in repairing roads and bridges" that "the Japanese forces arrived relatively late and were allowed to leave early," and that "most of the news coverage was favorable, and the peacekeepers were accorded a hero's welcome on their return."

Despite the negative spin on the story, the reporter, in fact, described a well-defined, planned and executed mission of limited scope and duration which was able to maintain public support at home. Isn't there a lesson in this for the leadership of the United States?

MARTHA DEWITT, Geneva.

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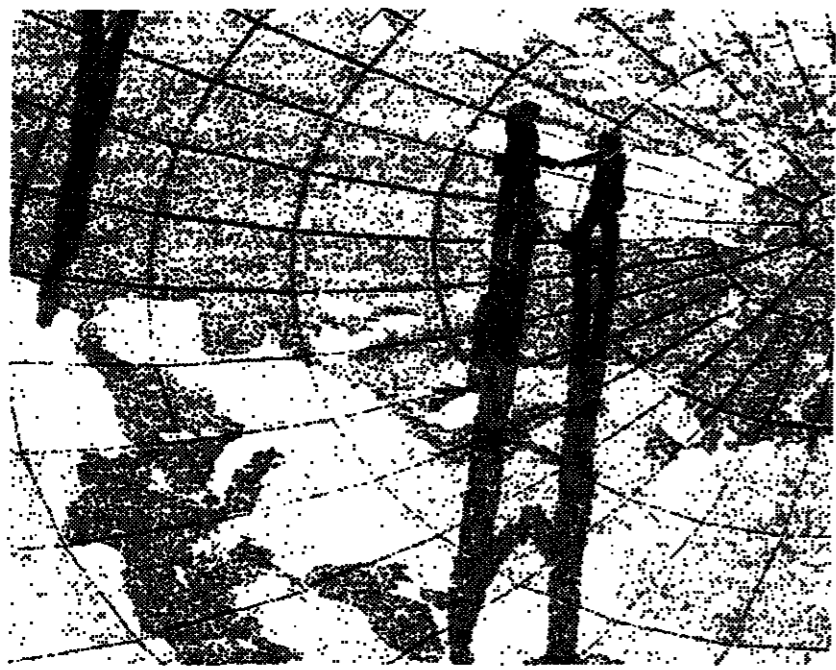
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# Old Chinese Remedy for Alcoholism Passes a Trial

By William Dicke  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For more than 1,300 years, an herbal medicine derived from the root of the kudzu vine has been used by traditional Chinese healers to treat alcohol abuse. Now Western scientists have extracted two ingredients from the herb and have determined that they reduced alcohol consumption in experiments with hamsters.

Using Syrian golden hamsters, animals that happen to prefer alcohol to water, two scientists from the Harvard Medical School found that the herb and its two active ingredients reduced alcohol consumption by about 50 percent.

"We thought this was rather dramatic," said Bert L. Vallee, who conducted the study with Wing-Ming Keung.

They reported their results in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

In China, an extract from the plant was cited as a medication as early as 200 B.C. And about the year 600, a Chinese pharmacopoeia listed the herb as having an anti-drunkness effect.

To document the use of the extract, radiologist Dr. Keung visited China and interviewed scientists and physicians who offer traditional herbal remedies.

The Chinese physicians said they had treated about 300 human alcohol abusers with the extract or closely related medications.

"In all cases, the medications were considered effective in both controlling and suppressing appetite for alcohol and improving the functions of the alcohol-affected vital organs," the Harvard researchers wrote.

After two to four weeks, about 80 percent of the patients no longer had a craving for alcohol, and no adverse side effects were seen, the Chinese physicians said.

Dr. Vallee got the impression that they were honestly reporting their results, but cautioned there was no way to check the data.

In the Harvard experiment, the Syrian golden hamsters were given continuous supplies of water and alcohol. For six days their intake was measured.

Then more than 70 hamsters were injected with one of the active ingredients, daidzin, in a dose comparable to an amount that might be used in treating a human patient.

The treatment cut the hamsters' voluntary intake of alcohol by about 50 percent. The use of an extract of the herb and of a slightly

stronger dose of the other active ingredient, daidzein, had similar effects.

The hamsters appeared to remain healthy and did not exhibit any significant change in food intake or body weight during the experiment.

The two active compounds appear to affect two enzymes involved in alcohol metabolism, Dr. Vallee said. Research will continue toward finding a clinical application.

"I believe we will come up with a pharmacological agent that will have beneficial effects without any deleterious effects," Dr. Vallee said.

Another researcher, Hans Jornvall of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, said the study was "very promising for alcohol research," adding, "It is good to look at nature and folk medicine and realize nature has lots to teach us."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Now, The Supremes on Tape

The U.S. Supreme Court announced this week that audio tapes of courtroom arguments will be available to the public. The court asked the National Archives to lift longstanding limits on the use of the tapes, which capture the give-and-take of the two sides of a case and the justices' questions.

For almost 25 years, the oral-argument tapes were available only for official or scholarly purposes. But in August, Peter Irons, a California political science professor, began marketing a tape-and-book set of 23 of the court's most famous cases under the title, "May It Please the Court."

It didn't, at first. The justices said they were considering "legal remedies" against Mr. Irons. But now anyone may copy and sell the tapes, a spokeswoman said. She did not elaborate. Mr. Irons said, "I think it's great."

### About People

Colette Avital, the Israeli consul-general in New York, was lunching in a Greenwich Village restaurant last week. "I took my glasses

from my purse," she told The New York Times, "and promptly forgot the No. 1 rule of life in New York, which is 'Hold on to your purse. I put it on the floor, and when I went to put the glasses back, it was gone."

"Within three seconds, three waiters dashed to my help," she continued. "One of them placed himself in front of the door, and two of them seized two guys seated behind me whom I had not noticed. They got my purse back with great courage and great speed." The perpetrators were ejected from the restaurant.

In November, 1975, Daniel E. (Rudy) Ruettiger was too old at 27, too small and too light to play football for Notre Dame. But true grit got him onto the team and even onto the field for 27 seconds of glory. A new film, "Rudy," tells all about it. Mr. Ruettiger says he is hoping for an Academy Award for best original story. "Everyone told me I couldn't get into Notre Dame," he says, "and once I got in, they told me I'd never make the team, and once I did that, they said I'd never dress for an actual game. The next thing I heard was that this movie would never get made."

### Short Takes

When children grow up and go job-hunting, their parents can be their strongest allies — as long as the parents don't overdo it. So says Nella Barkley, a New York career consultant,

in "How to Help Your Child Land the Right Job (Without Being a Pain in the Neck)," published by Workman. "Most of the time," she says, "parents make resoundingly good coaches because the depth of their caring is unsurpassed." Parents are most helpful when they listen, encourage, and pass along ideas about job-hunting tactics to use or people to contact, Miss Barkley says, but should never prod, berate and belittle.

Largely a parody on self-help books, "How to Find Lost Objects," by a "Professor Solomon," does in fact list several principles for doing just that, such as "sit down and calm down," first, "look where it's supposed to be," and "there are no missing objects, only unsystematic searchers." Professor Solomon is, in fact, one Michael Solomon, a Baltimore schoolteacher and owner of a small publishing venture called Top Hat Press. Other tips: The object often blends with its background or something else has been placed on top of it. When objects roll or slide on their own they seldom travel more than 18 inches, or 46 centimeters.

### A sign posted on a Brooklyn street and reported to The New York Times by Lorraine D. Westcott:

EAR PIERCING WHILE U WAIT

Arthur Higbee

# U.S. Urging Restraint on Haiti Penalties

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Because they feel that a strengthened UN embargo on Haiti might do more harm than good, ranking officials in the Clinton administration are framing a narrower plan to impose new penalties on those who have opposed democratic rule there, rather than on Haitians in general.

At some later date, one official said, the United States might well be willing to support the sweeping sanctions urged by France and by the exiled Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But first, the official said, "we would like to try a somewhat less blunt instrument."

So calls went out over the weekend to a number of countries — France, Switzerland, the Dominican Republic, Britain, and some others — urging them to join in freezing the assets and revoking the visas of the 40 or so principal figures in the resistance to Father Aristide's return to power. At the top of the list are General Raoul Cédras, the army commander, and Colonel Joseph Michel François, the chief of police in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital.

A resolution to the same effect is being drafted at the United Nations. It is not clear yet how much support it will command, nor has the administration received answers to its appeals to individual countries. A potential weakness is the traditional reluctance of Switzerland to freeze assets in its banks.

A State Department planner said, "We want the people running the show to suffer, not those who live at the bottom of the heap all over, and houses, too, and they like to fly off for elaborate vacations. Maybe this will give them second thoughts without punishing the average Haitian."

Since it became clear last week that the Saturday deadline set in a UN-sponsored agreement for Father Aristide's return would not be met, a number of experts have suggested that the United States has only two choices: sending in the Marines or leaving the problem to the Haitians.

But the administration, top officials insist, sees no real appeal in the alternative. President Bill Clinton's intention, they say, is to keep pushing, through sanctions and other pressure tactics, for adherence to the agreement that was

signed on Governors Island in New York harbor in July.

Inevitably, that means delay and embarrassment for Mr. Clinton. Having lined up firmly behind Father Aristide, the president must watch while anti-Aristide forces dance in the streets of Port-au-Prince, celebrating what they call their victory over Washington and calling for fresh elections.

In practical terms, total sanctions against Haiti would be simple. Some products could flow across the border with the Dominican Republic, but because the two countries occupy the island of Hispaniola, shutting off ports and airports would shut off almost all shipments. In addition, there is near-universal condemnation of the Haitian military's actions.

In the view of many U.S. specialists, widespread broad-based sanctions against Haiti would inevitably worsen the lot of the Haitian masses, many of whom already live in wretched circumstances. That, in turn, might restart the mass emigration in leaky boats that caused so much trouble in the past and prompted, to a considerable degree, the negotiations at Governors Island.

The embargo on fuel could by itself create serious problems for the innocent, like disrupting the distribution of food and curtailing the production of electricity for basic public services.

Reluctant to move further down that road, the administration seems to be engaged in a balancing act, resisting the French drive for broader sanctions but also holding open the possibility of supporting them.

"The bad guys have to be convinced that we are dead serious, or they won't yield an inch in the negotiations that have got to start eventually," according to a White House aide.

Dante Caputo, the UN envoy in Port-au-Prince, is trying to restart a diplomatic effort on Wednesday, but U.S. officials hold out relatively little hope for success until sanctions of one kind or another have begun to bite more deeply.

## Argentina on the Drug Route

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Long considered off the beaten path of South America's drug trafficking operations, Argentina is becoming an important route for cocaine shipments to the United States and Europe and a growing center for laundering drug money, according to law enforcement officials here.

From 1980 to 1990, the number of cases involving cocaine — arrests for possession and trafficking — rose 7,000 percent. For cases involving marijuana, the increase was 22,000 percent, said a Buenos Aires police inspector, Eduardo Martinez.

Because of Argentina's new economic stability, Argentines and foreign investors are bringing millions of dollars into the country, increasing opportunities for the laundering of drug money. "This is paradise," a foreign official who monitors drug trafficking here said. "This is going to be another Colombia if they don't watch it."

## HERBLOCK: A Cartoonist's Life

By Herbert Block. 372 pages. \$24. Macmillan.

Reviewed by John Kenneth Galbraith

THE qualities that established Herbert Block as the greatest cartoonist of his time are more than evident in this story of his life. He tells of notably talented parents in Chicago, of early schooling, and especially of a very early interest in, and talent for, drawing. Because of the latter, he was siphoned off from college after a year or so, worked first as a cartoonist for Chicago papers and then for Newspaper Enterprise Association in Cleveland, a feature service mostly for smaller newspapers across the United States. Then, after some work drawing (where he was also put to work serving pictures), in 1946 he went to The Washington Post, where he remains almost five decades later. Of all this he writes with the same pungent clarity that characterizes his cartoons.

Present also in the book is a rich vein of amusement. Herblock's recollection of people and events, interesting, funny and bizarre, seems nearly total. He makes even a heart attack interesting. One is even more pleased by his treatment of the inanities and more than occa-

sional insanities of the larger political world of which, with a certain measure of detachment — personal and, by some cartoon subjects, enforced — he was so much a part.

Though our encounters have been episodic, I have long counted myself a friend of Herbert Block, in part no doubt because he never felt called on to draw a picture of me. Those drawings have formed the attitudes of numerous other people and for reasons much evident in this story. In the first place, he has an unyielding political and social view; he is, let there be no doubt, a truly stalwart liberal. Also, while he appreciates virtue, his real interest is in awfulness. When he sits down to his drawing board, his mind turns to the rascals, the phonies and the frauds. Further, there is the author's clarity of expression. This is wonderfully evident in his drawings: one does not have to struggle to get the point. So it is in this book. Along with the story of his life, his observations on people and politics, and a rollicking succession of personal anecdotes. Nowhere does one struggle for some obscure or deeper meaning. It is all right there.

Not all is perfect. More people pass through the author's life, many of them journalists now lost to literature, than the reader can care to know. Some sections, such as an account of an early tour of Europe, telling mostly of the people he encountered, are not com-

pletely compelling. Also, I've often wondered what went on in the editorial establishment when it found itself faced with one of Herblock's more elegantly unprintable cartoons. "Can we really go with that?" Can Herblock be persuaded to relent? I cannot but think there have been more such collisions than here told. I would have loved to hear more about them.

Finally, a matter I once raised with the author in connection with another book: the way his drawings are published. To put the matter bluntly, these are effective only on the right size, which is more or less as they appear on the editorial page. It is to that scale that the reader's eye is adjusted. Here as in a running supplement to the text — a visual reflection on the current history or concern — they are too often much too small. One needs a magnifying glass to get the print, and the scene and the faces lose their effect. One wonders if some artistically defective editor did not think that a cartoonist's biography should have lots and lots of cartoons. Fewer and larger would have been better, for the story stands up wonderfully on its own.

John Kenneth Galbraith, whose many books include "The Culture of Contentment" and the novel "A Tenure Professor," wrote this for The Washington Post.

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The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 hookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	FICTION	Last Week	On List
1	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	1	64
2	NIGHTMARES & DREAMS, by Stephen King	3	3
3	LASHES, by Anne Rice	3	5
4	WITHOUT REMORSE, by Tom Clancy	5	10
5	SACRED CLOWNS, by Tony Hillerman	4	5
6	DANGEROUS FOR TUNE, by Ken Follet	2	2
7	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	7	29
8	THE PILLS OF HEAVEN, by Robert Jordan	1	1
9	THE GOLDEN MEAN, by Nick Bantock	6	8
10	THE CLIENT, by John Grisham	8	33
11	DECEIVER, by Dick Francis	8	1
12	GONE, BUT NOT FORTOTTEN, by Phillip Margolin	1	1

**BEST SELLERS**

Week	NONFICTION	Last Week	On List
13	VANISHED, by Danielle Steel	13	12
14	GRIFFIN & SABINE, by Nicholas Sparks	10	41
15	ROT OF GOLD, by Judith Michael	12	5

Week	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	Last Week	On List
1	STOP THE INSANITY!, by Susan Fowler	1	3
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	24
3	AGELESS BODY, TIME-LESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra	3	14
4	EAT MORE, WEIGH LESS, by Dean Ornish	4	18

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River Phoenix was considered one of most gifted actors of his generation.

# Death in Hollywood

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—The collapse and death of River Phoenix outside a Sunset Strip club early Sunday has stunned Hollywood, largely because the 23-year-old actor was one of the most gifted of his generation.

Phoenix, a star of such films as "My Own Private Idaho" and "Running on Empty," was a teen idol often described as so dedicated to healthy living that he would not eat meat or dairy products or wear leather.

The Los Angeles coroner's office, which conducted an autopsy, said Monday that it could not fix the cause of Phoenix's death and that the results of a toxicological analysis for drugs or alcohol would not be available for weeks.

The possibility that some substance may have been a factor in Phoenix's death was raised in the initial 911 emergency call by a man who said he was the actor's brother. The caller said that Phoenix may have "had Valium or something" before suffering a seizure about an hour before his death.

The actor collapsed about 1 A.M. Sunday outside a trendy West Hollywood nightclub, The Viper Room, partly owned by the actor and singer Johnny Depp. Phoenix spent his last hours accompanied by, among others, Samantha Mathis, a 23-year-old actress, and his 19-year-old brother, Joaquin, an actor who is also known as Leaf Phoenix.

People at the scene said that Phoenix was escorted from the club by Mathis, his brother and another man. Almost immediately, bystanders said, Phoenix collapsed on the sidewalk and suffered severe seizures.

The person who called 911 said: "It's my brother. He's having seizures at Sunset and Larabee. Please come here."  
The dispatcher replied: "O.K., calm down a little bit. What's the address?"  
Moments later the caller pleaded: "You must get here, please. You must get here, please."  
"O.K., take it easy. O.K.," said the dispatcher. "Now I'm thinking he had Valium or something. I don't know. You must get over here, please."  
"Slow down, O.K.," said the dispatcher.  
"O.K., What? (crying) What? What? Just get the ambulance over here."  
"O.K., We have help on the way."  
"I know. I thank you guys," said the caller.

"Where's your brother right now?" asked the dispatcher.  
"He's lying on the cement."  
"Is he breathing?"  
"I don't know."  
"Who's with him right now?"  
"Um, my sister and some people," cried the caller. "She's trying to give him mouth-to-mouth. Please get to him. Please! Please!"

PHOENIX was viewed by studio executives and producers as one of the most talented young actors in Hollywood. His 1986 coming-of-age film, "Stand By Me," established him as an important young actor. He won an Oscar nomination for "Running on Empty," a 1988 film in which he played the son of radicals on the run.

Harrison Ford, who played Phoenix's father in "The Mosquito Coast," (1986) and the adult Indiana Jones to the late actor's younger Jones character in "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade," (1989) said he was "terribly sad. He played my son once, and I came to love him like a son, and was proud to watch him grow into a man of such talent and integrity and compassion. We will all miss him."

Phil Alden Robinson, who directed Phoenix in last year's film, "Sixteen Candles," said in a telephone interview: "He was enormously talented. He cared deeply about his craft. He loved to take chances. He loved to dig deeper and push harder. He was an extraordinarily honest actor."

"He managed to do something very unusual for an actor. He could portray great sensitivity and great vulnerability and still be exciting to watch. There was nothing soft about him when he did it. It came out of strength. It's a great tragedy."

In recent months, the Viper Room has emerged as one of the more popular music hangouts for young actors and performers. A phone message Monday said: "Yes, of course. This is the Viper Room. Located at 8852 Sunset Boulevard. We are madly in love with each other here. Please join us."

Phoenix was finishing a movie, "Dark Blood," also starring Jonathan Pryce and Judy Davis. It was not clear if the film, which had three weeks of shooting left, would be completed. Phoenix, who also sang with a band called Aleka's Attic, was scheduled to appear next in the film version of Anne Rice's best-seller, "Interview With a Vampire."

"It makes me want to open an academy of guitar smashing to teach them how to do it properly," an amused Townsend said.  
"Like those hairy ape-men in the movie '2001,' smashing bones into prehistoric dust, rock's newest

# Sinatra's Back (With Pals)

By Stephen Holden  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The most remarkable moment in "Frank Sinatra Duets," the album that returns the 77-year-old singer to the mainstream of popular music with a startling force and authority, is a rendition of "I've Got You Under My Skin" in which the Chairman of the Board is joined by Bono of U2.

After Sinatra punches out the opening phrases of Cole Porter's standard, Bono slips into the song, crooning the words, "so deep in my heart, you're really a part of me." In two singers made the song back and forth, with the 33-year-old Irish rock star occasionally drawing back to interpolate high, plaintive vocal doodles around his companion's gruff assertions.

With its mixture of sagacity and sexiness, "I've Got You Under My Skin" is a stunning intergenerational collaboration that reveals how profoundly Sinatra has influenced younger singers, even rockers like Bono, a longtime Sinatra admirer. In an important way, the album marks a triumphant return to recording, a medium Sinatra seemed to have abandoned nine years ago. What makes this comeback especially nifty is Sinatra's choosing several of his partners from the generation that had contemptuously

turned its back on his kind of music in the late 1960s and '70s. The singer's emphatically aggressive vocals on the album are a sharp reminder that 50 years ago Sinatra was the first white American pop singer to inject quirky personal feelings and a sense of croic intimacy into a polished but bland pop crooning tradition.

In the mid-1950s, a more mature Sinatra re-invented himself and in the process defined the image of the grown-up pop singer with a hip urban sophisticate with a streak of romanticism under a swinger's facade.

In the 1970s and '80s, as his voice hardened and his interpretations became raw, unvarnished expressions of his moods and attitudes, it became clearer than ever that Sinatra had paved the way for everyone from Bob Dylan to Willie Nelson to Bono to sing however they pleased. Some critics even discerned a punk-rock attitude in his singing.

"Frank Sinatra Duets," especially the Bono duet, makes all those connections explicit. The interplay of the two voices conveys a mythic pop resonance as Sinatra, the patriarch of naked pop self-expression, shares his feelings with a singer who is the incarnation of fervent rock passion.

The duet, which may be turned into a video if a deal can be negotiated between Sinatra's label, Capitol, and Bono's label, Island, should introduce Sinatra to a younger rock audience that may have heard of



Frank Sinatra returns to recording after nine years.

him but may be unfamiliar with his music. The album's duets with Luther Vandross, Aretha Franklin and Anita Baker should bring his voice to a young adult black audience.

BECAUSE of the way most pop records are made nowadays, the vocal intimacy between Sinatra and his vocal partners on the record is really an illusion. Sinatra's performance of "I've Got You Under My Skin" was recorded in Los Angeles in July. Bono's vocal was added eight weeks later at a small recording studio in Dublin.

Franklin and Baker recorded their parts in Detroit. Carly Simon (in Boston), Gloria Estefan (in Miami) and Liza Minnelli (in Rio de Janeiro) phoned in their vocal parts by using the Entertainment Digital Network, a fiber-optic system that links recording studios by telephone.

If the album was compiled like an intercontinental jigsaw puzzle, "Frank Sinatra Duets" still exudes the feeling of a hot all-star recording session. Not since the sessions in 1985 for the U.S.A. for Africa charity single "We Are the World" have so many pop superstars performed on the same record.

The album's 13 songs are all Sinatra standards, most of them recorded with a 54-piece orchestra using mostly vintage arrangements by Nelson Riddle, Don Costa and other longtime Sinatra collaborators.

# An 'All's Well' for the Head, Not the Heart

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the Barbican Pit, the production that brings Peter Hall back to the RSC after 20 years is a mournful "All's Well That Ends Well" that, in keeping with the later Hallmark, is inclined to celebrate the play's difficulties rather than attempt any disguise of its manifold imperfections.

A powerful cast (Richard Johnson as the ailing King, Barbara Jelford as the Countess, Toby Stephens and Sophie Thompson as the ill-matched lovers) comes up with a clear, cool, classically Caroline staging that desperately lacks the poetry and the pity of the definitive Trevor Nunn-Peggy Ashcroft version of a decade ago while still commanding respect: one for the head rather than the heart.

The story here is the least of our problems: A feisty heroine cures the King, is spurned by the husband she wins in reward, and finally wins him through the old bed trick. But Hall's interpretation, constantly reminiscent of an opera

without the tunes, gives us a bare-stage, stripped-down rendering that focuses on constant deception, not only of Bertram by Helena but of Parolles by his fellow soldiers.

Here, in Michael Sherry's performance, is a new center for the piece: Malvolio-like, Parolles emerges as the play's alternative hero despite his own self-deceptions and it is as though another secret drawer has been opened on the play's many meanings. Both Thompson and Stephens suggest the callow nature of their youths, but it is left to Johnson to bring in a kind of weary, wrecked majesty in yet another reminder of the splendidly verse-confident Shakespearean we somehow lost to the movies and television back in the 1960s.

When "Live Like Pigs" first opened at the Royal Court in 1958, it established virtually overnight the reputations of its author, John Arden, and at least one of its actors, Robert Shaw. It also divided critics: along unusual lines: Kenneth Tynan took against it, on the grounds that "Arden's mistake is to see a world of stuffy, small-souled hypocrites, inferior just because

they are ordinary," while the usually more conservative Ronald Hayman saw it as proof that Arden was "a master of his material."  
Thirty-five years on, that material is looking pretty threadbare. Katie Mitchell's powerful new production of "Live Like Pigs" (at the Royal Court Upstairs) has some splendid performances, but cannot

altergether disguise the uneasy clash of social tract and poetic metaphor. This is the story of two families: the Sawneys, a group of gypsies billeted on a new housing estate, and their neighbors, the law-abiding Jacksons, "undistinguished but not contemptible." By the end of a three-hour drama, both the families have been effectively destroyed, the Jacksons by the Sawneys and the Sawneys by a well-meaning welfare state unable to deal with their random violence.

Eventually it is the neighbors who take the law into their own hands, surrounding and evicting the travelers with police support, while Arden, in a series of Brecht-

ian ballads, would seem to be telling us that socialism is no match for social incompatibility. Neither of his two families can be engineered into accepting the other, and at the last all that is left to them is destruction. But in a rambling, hugely poetic piece, Arden manages to create a whole gallery of latter-day Shakespearean giants, 20th-century equivalents of Falstaff and Mistress Quickly and Poin, who rampage through his text as if it were the Eastcheap tavern of old.

First seen at the Orange Tree 15 years ago, Fay Weldon's "Mr. Director" comes back now to that theater's new Richmond premises in an agile production by Michael Elwyn that does all it can to disguise the fragility of its dramatic structure. In what may have been originally a bleak glimpse of the custodial future, Weldon sets up an "isolation unit," where children in care can be locked away for days at a time, deprived of all sensory perception.

The child in the soundproof box is Debbie (Clare Woodgate in a performance of raging hostility).

and around her are gathered various stereotypes to debate her case. There's the director of the title (Paul Shelley), a world-weary cynic; his idealist wife (Joanna Mollison); a crusading journalist (Mark Carey); and a couple of wardens (Naomi Buch and Keith Bartlett), each of whom is allowed by Weldon to state his or her case for getting the child out or leaving her to rot.

Along the way, their debate tackles the ethics of imprisonment, the effect of government spending cuts on custodial care and allied topics in a random, gossipy way without ever coming to much of a conclusion. Weldon fires off in all directions but is dramatically very unfocused, so that in the end a fragile and flaky black comedy of social-service mismanagement disappears up its own uncertainties.

The true villains are nearly all off-stage, buried somewhere in "the system," and those on stage are merely surviving as best they can, cloaking themselves in what is left of their ethics or escaping like the director into obsessional gardening.

# Pocket-Sized Opera: Ireland's Open Secret

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

WEXFORD, Ireland — Now 42 years old, the Wexford Festival Opera managed to remain an Anglo-Irish secret until fairly recently.

Yes, this two-and-a-half-week autumn festival was known by the operatic in-crowd as a place where unusual repertory could be covered and fresh young talent caught on the rise. But audiences remained largely confined to "these islands," the term that the festival's English artistic director, Elaine Padmore, used to avoid the sticky business of including Ireland within the "British Isles."

Slowly, however, thanks partly to Padmore's singular success in filling

out the Wexford formula with a delightful mixture of worthy exotic operas and appropriate young casts, conductors, directors and designers, outsiders have begun invading this fishing town of 14,500 on Ireland's southeastern coast.

Wexford's secret is putting on operas that few people have heard before. They are given one season only. Yet there seems to be a bottomless fund of new repertory possibilities; all three composers in this year's festival are being heard here for the first time.

Of course, yesterday's novelty can be today's staple. Wexford gave the first Janacek opera ever performed in "these islands" — "Katya Kabanova" in 1972 — and now it and many of Janacek's other scores are almost warhorses. In the 1950s and '60s, Wexford presented

a good deal of bel canto and early Verdi, and they, too, are now nearly mainstream.

Just once, Padmore reported, the board of directors tried a real warhorse, and the result was disastrous on every level. A "Traviata" in 1965 led the next year to the resignation as director of the festival's founder, an opera-loving doctor named Tom Walsh, and since then, exotica has reigned.

"You just don't put 'La Traviata' on a pocket-theater stage," Padmore declared. "Why see something pint-sized when you can see it full-sized? With the rare operas, you can't make comparisons."  
Not that Wexford needs to fear comparisons, judging from this year's productions. Three operas per season is the normal festival complement now, usually in the

original language to take advantage of the best foreign singers available.

The best of this year's offerings was Tchaikovsky's "Cherevchik," usually translated as "The Tzarina's Slippers," although what is really at issue are her snow boots. This was an 1885 revision of Tchaikovsky's earlier opera "Vakula the Smith" (1874), and concerns a haughty village maid who demands of her admirer, Vakula, that he procure her the aforementioned boots.

He does this with the help of the

Devil, who is sweet on Vakula's mother, who dabbles as a witch. Based on a Gogol fairy tale that also served Rimsky-Korsakov ("Christmas Eve"), this is sweet and folksy and charming, a kind of operatic "Nutcracker," and it received a production and performance in kind.

The production, by Francesca Zambello and her longtime designer, Bruno Schwegel, managed to blend the requisite Wexford budgetary austerity, suggestions of Russian atmosphere, folksy flavor and conny jokes to beguiling effect.

On November 16th, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on

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- Motivational travel emerging as a travel incentive.
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This section coincides with the World Travel Market in London, November 16-19.

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

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# Another Rock 'n' Roll Comeback: Guitar Smashing

Oh it breaks my heart to see those stars  
Smashing a perfectly good guitar  
I don't know who they think they are  
Smashing a perfectly good guitar.  
— "Perfectly Good Guitar," John Hiatt

By Rick Marin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Who indeed. Legend credits Pete Townshend with starting it, back in 1966, when The Who was still a mod pub band called the High Numbers. Townshend smashed, and the fans screamed and demanded he do it again. And again and again. Now a whole new generation of bands and fans who've barely heard of The Who is reviving rock's most primal ritual. And naturally, they think they invented it.

At the MTV Video Music Awards show last month, the members of Pearl Jam jammed with their idol, Neil Young — a rock 'n' roll deity who's been playing music longer than most of them have been alive.

At the end of a rocking version of Young's "Rockin' in the Free World," Pearl Jam's diminutive lead guitarist, Mike McCready, lifted his Gibson guitar over his head and started crashing it down on an amplifier.

McCready never managed to break his instrument into splintering bits of wood and metal and string. In fact, it didn't break at all. But he tried. Really, really hard.

"It makes me want to open an academy of guitar smashing to teach them how to do it properly," an amused Townsend said.

primitives have discovered the power of smash. It looks cool. It can land big record contracts.

At last year's MTV awards show, Nirvana terminated its performance of "Lithium" with a violent smash-fest. The band's lead singer, Kurt Cobain, inflicted major damage on his guitar. But when his colleague Chris Novoselic hurled his bass in the air, it hit him in the head on the way down.

The video for Nirvana's "Lithium" inspired the singer-songwriter John Hiatt to write "Perfectly Good Guitar," the title track from his new album. A sample couplet:

There ought to be a law with no bail  
Smash a guitar and you go to jail.

Hiatt, 41, isn't outraged or anything. In fact, he thinks the whole thing is kind of funny. Told that Pearl Jam was also getting into smashing as performance

art, Hiatt paused and said in a bemused, parental tone, "Those scamps."  
He acknowledges "the grand rock 'n' roll tradition" behind guitar smashing. (Not to mention microphone smashing, drum bashing and random acts of amplifier abuse.) Hiatt has never smashed onstage, though he said he was guilty on two counts of guitar, or "ax," murder, once when he was 15 and mad at his mom, once when he was older and mad at another woman who was not his mom.

"It's powerful when Kurt does it or Pete Townshend," Hiatt said.

"Maybe not so powerful when Garth Brooks does it. Garth shouldn't be smashing guitars in my humble opinion. He just doesn't get it. He's just not a smasher."  
Brooks, the rebel country singer, busted his Takamine acoustic guitar at a concert in Dallas that was broadcast on NBC last year.

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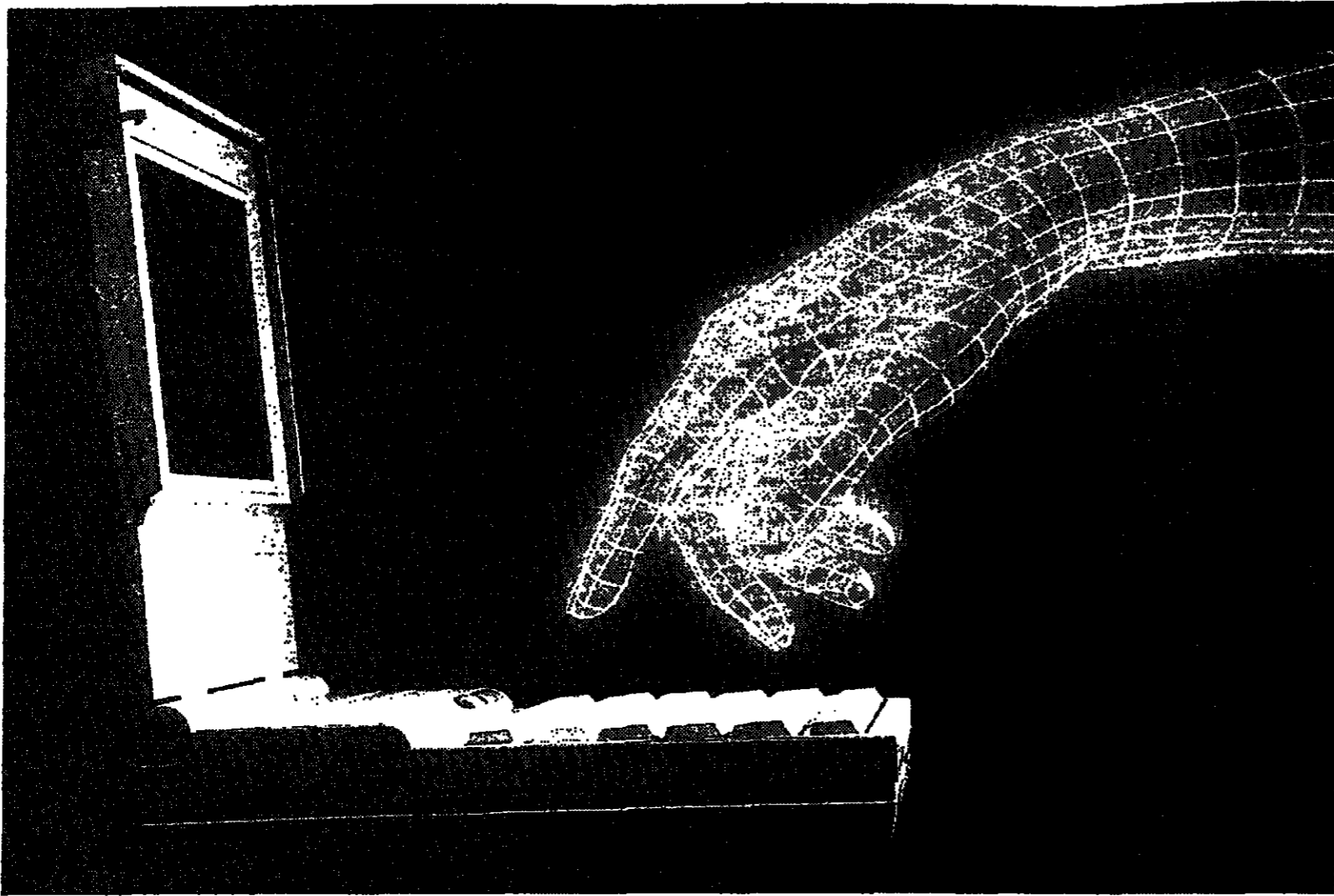
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# Personal and Laptop Computers



Increasingly sophisticated personal computers now offer megabyte power at the user's fingertips.

## POWER OF THE PC CONSUMER CHANGING INDUSTRY PRIORITIES

A recent advertising industry study on brand names showed just how far personal computers have come in the last few years. IBM PCs, Apple and Compaq were right up there with Coca-Cola, Ford, Sony and other brands that traditionally rank high in consumer awareness.

The more personal computers become part of the everyday fabric of life, the more they are changing — and the more truly personal they must be. They must be smaller, faster, more powerful and more versatile, while featuring more compatibility with other machines and simpler interfaces with other communications systems and more information sources. On top of all this, they must be cheaper, too.

The power of the personal-computer consumer is underscored by the way the industry is changing. Even IBM, the lumbering giant, is reorganizing along product and geographic lines with user-friendly programs such as Easy Options, which allows users to pick and choose peripherals — ranging from video or audio cards to tape drivers and scanners — and to personalize or customize their systems.

The competition among PC makers to be at the crest of every new wave means the pace of change within the industry has become startling. The typical life expectancy for a new desktop PC model is a mere six months, according to industry analysts, which means that many of last summer's new models will be obsolete by Christmas. Some computer exchanges originally formed to help people buy and sell used machines now report that many transactions — up to half in some cities — involve brand-new machines that are dumped by retailers because they have become obsolete so quickly.

A key to the change driving the PC field is the way that PCs are used today. Instead of merely processing data that has been loaded into its programs, today's computers — and particularly today's PCs — have become primarily delivery systems for the information itself.

Historical data downloaded from data banks, a memo sent back to the home office by electronic mail, a kid's drawing faxed to a traveling parent before it is hung up on the fridge — all are examples of the way today's new generation of PCs provide specific and personal information to the user.

Three important aspects

*PCs have gone beyond simply processing data to become primarily delivery systems for information itself*

systems, along with cheaper prices. There will be losers, as in any competition: workstations, for example, may become obsolete as companies find that new technology allows PCs to do the same job at a fraction of the cost.

For the outside of the PC, the distinction between laptops and desktops is blurring. With laptops that offer big megabyte storage along with full audio and good color, many users find they do not need that desktop even when they are home.

Computer notebooks and their spin-offs are also a growing market segment that could well move beyond niche to mainstream. Canon, for example, has a new NoteJet model that combines a notebook with a printer in a package that weighs less than eight pounds.

Perhaps the hottest competition, however, will be among PDAs — personal digital assistants. Amstrad, Apple, AT&T, Tandy, Casio and Sharp are among the heavyweights climbing into the ring with these state-of-the-art personal organizers with communications capabilities in packages of four pounds or less.

Finally, one other factor looms large in the not-so-distant future of the PC: environmental concerns. Spurred by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's own corporate good citizenship, computer manufacturers are developing a new breed of energy-efficient PCs.

Compaq's Design for Environment program, for example, aims to produce machines that are energy-efficient, CFC-free and easy to recycle. IBM's PS/2 E range offers energy-saving features such as a flat-panel display, and uses 60 watts of power per hour instead of the 150-220 watts required by typical desktops.

In line with the EPA guidelines, the new IBM line includes a "sleep mode" that automatically powers down the machine to 20 watts when not in use. Indeed, it is quite probable that within a few years PCs will be rated not only according to how much they can do and how fast, but also according to how little power they need to do it.

Timothy Harper

## BACK TO BASICS AS COMPANIES FACE SHAKEOUT

Last year's price wars have left the personal computer industry reeling. With list prices falling by anything from 20 percent to 50 percent, the shakeout has claimed victims at every level, from the boardroom to retail dealers. Everyone is being squeezed — except the customer.

The industry's undereclared price war erupted into the open late last year when the brand leaders finally abandoned their

### Higher technology is lowering costs

entrenched positions and counterattacked on the price front.

The newly turned-around Compaq rolled out its new low-price Prolinea line. IBM followed suit with its Value Point range. Under-sold and outmaneuvered by a wave of hungry newcomers, the industry numbers one and two got back to basics: more performance, service and choice — at rock-bottom prices.

Beyond Europe, Compaq moved into Japan, launching low-cost entry-level models priced at around \$1,000 — or roughly half the price of local market leader, NEC. IBM, Apple, Hewlett Packard and direct-sales specialist Dell soon followed.

The transition from selling quality to shifting commodity hurt more than the makers' pride: IBM lost an estimated \$1 billion on PCs last year.

But the price cuts worked, kick-starting an increasingly sluggish market and pushing volume growth rates above the 10 percent mark for the first time since the late 1980s. Hewlett Packard, for example, reportedly shipped 50 percent of its annual sales total during the last four months of 1992.

By June 1993, IBM, Compaq and Dell held about 20 percent of the world market between them. America's Apple and Japan's NEC held another 17 percent — despite the fact that neither companies' products are compatible with the IBM-based industry standard. The remainder, or roughly six out of 10 machines, are being supplied by much smaller, much less well-known companies, or the infamous clone-makers, as they are collectively known.

Thanks to them, high tech will never be so high price again. By making personal computers more widely available, they helped to

demystify the technology, drove prices down, forced the pace of development and effectively ended the distinction between cheap and premium brands.

Technology is driving prices still further down as ever-larger numbers of increasingly powerful microprocessors are being built into new products with ever-shorter life spans. This year, Intel plans to produce 40 million of its state-of-the-art 486 chips, and their successors — with processing speed to rival the typical mainframe — are already in the pipeline.

Where others failed, the cost-cutters have succeeded in stripping business back to its basics. Dell, for example, now the world's fifth-largest computer maker, targets corporate customers through direct sales — the corporate euphemism for mail order. It sells 85 percent of its computers over the phone and then assembles and loads them with software before delivery. Finally — in a bid to broaden its appeal to corporate customers — Dell provides technical support services, including systems integration, as well as the more traditional help hotline and on-call service engineers.

As the direct-sales merchants and superstores gain ground, main-street computer dealers are feeling the pinch: 20 percent of them went out of business in 1992.

European computer makers are also feeling the squeeze. France's Bull, which bought out Zenith's personal computer business in a bid to boost its market share, has just received a \$1.5 billion injection of capital from the French government in an effort to return the company to profitability; it has been in the red since 1990. A new chairman, Jean-Marie Descarpentries, has also been brought in to prepare the company for privatization.

Announcing its first-half results in September, Olivetti blamed industry price cuts for its \$106 million pretax loss. Despite a 5 percent increase in sales, the loss is nearly double last year's figure. But at least the European personal computer maker gained market share: up from 4.9 percent to 6.2 percent.

ICL is holding its own, partly thanks to having gained a percentage point in market share after the acquisition of Nokia Data. But other secondary players, such as Amstrad, are reporting large losses or, like Tandy, are leaving the market altogether.

The price of change has been high elsewhere, too. The former head of European operations, Eckhard Pfeiffer, who masterminded Compaq's impressive turnaround, ousted Rod Canon as CEO and imposed stringent price controls across the board.

IBM's new chief executive officer, Louis Gerstner, was appointed in April and has proposed the usual package of job cuts, shutdowns and reorganizations to balance Big Blue's books.

At Apple, Chairman John Sculley has resigned after 10 years in the top job. Michael Spindler, who was named the new chief executive on June 12, has announced an indefinite pay freeze, plans to lay off 16 percent of the work force and cut pay by 5 percent for top executives.

Forced into temporary retreat, Japan's big names have shifted to offshore production. Fujitsu is negotiating a deal with Taiwan's largest manufacturer, Acer. Sharp says it plans to recruit production partners

in Taiwan and South Korea; Matsushita is turning to its own Taiwan subsidiary for imports. Perhaps nothing illustrates the PC's newfound commodity status quite so clearly as this latest shift offshore. In just over a

decade, the technology has moved from strength to strength, shifted over 134 million units — and thus won itself a permanent position in the Southeast Asian production chain.

Steven Bartlett

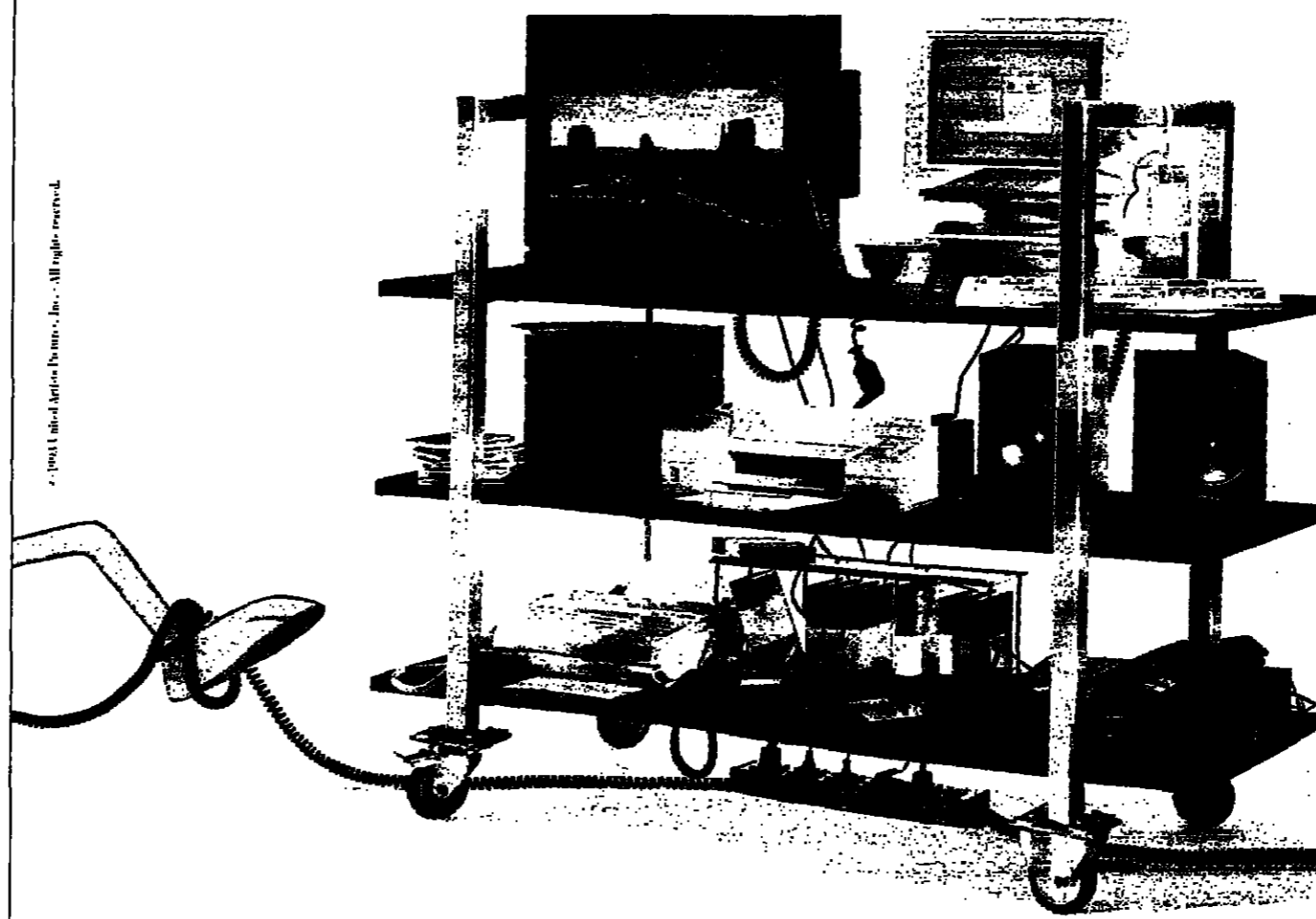
### THE TOP 10 IN PC SALES

Falling prices have increased unit sales, but how long can computer makers continue to absorb diminished profits? (Worldwide unit sales for 1992: 32,406,876)

IBM	3,306,420
Apple Computer	2,910,381
Compaq Computer Corp.	1,559,593
NEC	1,406,000
Commodore	1,194,681
Dell Computer Corp.	774,156
Packard Bell	700,402
Toshiba	623,393
AST Research	594,360
Tandy	570,639
Other PC vendors	18,766,854

Source: Dataquest, Inc.

## This is what the new IBM does.



سكوا من الأصل

# Personal and Laptop Computers

## OBJECT-BASED SYSTEMS TRANSFORM SOFTWARE

A major theme of today's computer industry is "open systems." Computer manufacturers who for years relied on proprietary hardware to keep their customers once they had landed them now extol the virtues of openness — the quality that gives users the ability to mix and match devices and run the same software on machines from different makers.

### Object orientation is highly flexible

The aim is to help users build files and documents from several different sources and different types

be brought together under one roof in extremely complex documents. For example, a report of an insurance claim following an automobile accident might contain, all in one computer file, a copy of the insurance policy, a hand-written claim form, a drawing of the way in which the accident occurred, the tape-recorded recollections of witnesses from the accident scene and motion pictures scanning the car involved to show how it was damaged.

technology; it permits them to bring new programs to market faster than before. Object-based systems, according to François Micol, vice president and managing director of Borland Europe, have reduced the life cycles of new releases of software from 18 months to less than one year.



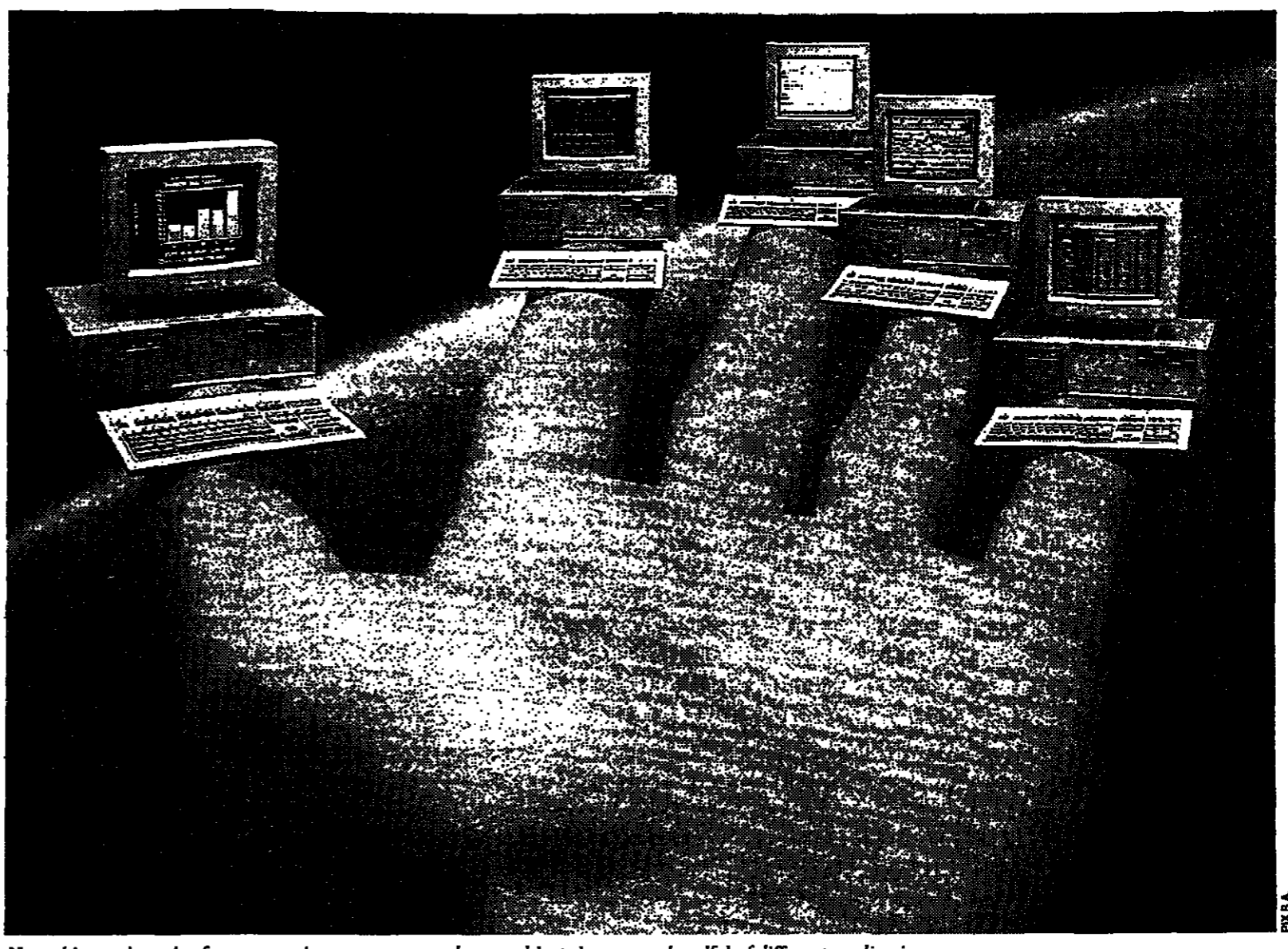
Open compatibility — only a click away?

of software applications. A key technology in this process is "object orientation."

Fundamentally, object orientation mimics the way in which users of computers actually work. Rather than forcing users to assemble their documents in a way convenient to programmers, the technology allows them to do so as if they were putting the documents together by hand.

The goal of software programmers is to permit users to assemble such documents as simply as possible. Ideally, it should be possible to move each item of data straight into the document, wherever the data is located and whatever form it takes. The newest approach to this is known as object orientation.

At present, the market is eagerly anticipating a version known as OLE 2.0 — for second version of object linking and embedding — from software giant Microsoft. The software permits users to drag and drop between different application windows. They can also open up and work on objects directly inside documents, without having to switch to different windows. And they can manipulate objects "nested" inside other objects.



New object-oriented software permits users to cut and paste objects between a handful of different applications.

Using this technology, developers of software applications can combine different programs in such a way that users can cut and

paste objects between applications without regard for the type of data they are using or how the information is stored. It could per-

mit users of Macintosh to work effectively with data and documents prepared in conventional personal computer formats. If the project

proves successful, it will give users a single method of bringing together data and objects by the end of next year.

The technique promises to be particularly applicable to areas such as video, 3D and virtual reality programs. Peter Gwynne

## THE DIGITAL ASSISTANT — TOMORROW'S PORTABLE?

The deal of the century will probably be made on it. Small enough to slip inside a pocket, the same gadget will be of invaluable assistance on weekend shopping trips as well. The high-tech sector is literally placing its future in our hands.

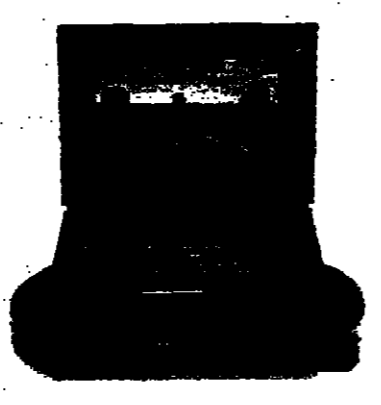
Everybody who is anybody in the personal computing or consumer electronic industries seems to be involved. But unusually, in addition to the established industry heavyweights such as Apple, AT&T, Hewlett Packard, IBM, Matsushita, Microsoft, Motorola, Philips, Sharp and Sony, the key players include a select few Silicon Valley start-ups, such as the first-to-market Eo and the whimsically named Apple

spin-off General Magic. Linked in a shifting alliance, the partners are racing to perfect the personal digital assistant — an all-in-one adult gameboy that can double as a hand-held computer and portable telephone.

Like a cellular phone, the combined terminal will be capable of sending faxes or electronic mail over the airwaves. Instead of employing a time-consuming keypad, it will be able to read in scribbled messages directly from the screen.

clipboard, it will be smart enough to decipher your handwriting and know whether the item in question is a number to call, an address to remember or an appointment to be entered in the diary.

## And this is what it looks like.



Introducing the IBM ThinkPad 750 C. The notebook that packs everything on the left into the tiny black box and portable docking station on the right. Which makes it the biggest little computer in the business. For starters, you get the biggest colour screen on the notebook market (10.4"). You get the turbo-charged IBM TrackPoint II pointing device. You get removable

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12 months\*. Among other things, this means a Hotline with access to help 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. IBM makes a full range of ThinkPads, so there's one that's just right for you. For more information, contact your IBM office or fax France: 33 (1) 40444261. The new IBM ThinkPad 750 C. It doesn't look like it does all it does. But it does.



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Stocks Climb Back From Early Plunge

NEW YORK — Blue chip stocks on the New York Stock Exchange recovered from sharp morning losses to finish marginally higher Tuesday. The Dow Jones industrial average had its 25 points in early trading as much as 1.5 points earlier. Near the close, the yield was up 4 basis points at 6.07 percent.

Bundesbank President Gives Dollar a Boost

NEW YORK — The dollar slumped against the Deutsche mark Tuesday after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said that the mark's recent slump against the U.S. currency. The dollar was quoted late Tuesday at 1.7030 DM, its highest level since Aug. 16. It had traded at 1.6520 DM just before Mr. Tietmeyer spoke. It closed at 1.6957 DM on Monday. The dollar has risen more than 7 percent against the mark since mid-September amid speculation that U.S. rates will remain steady or rise while German rates fall.

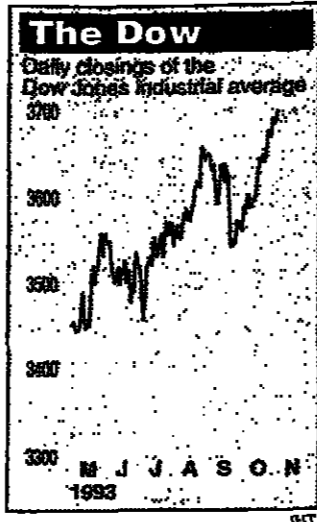


Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top trading volume stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel with their respective volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity for various sectors and indices.

Table titled 'Previous NASDAQ Diary' showing market activity for NASDAQ-listed companies.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for Industrial, Composite, and Utility sectors.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for various market segments.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for different market categories.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for various sectors.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for different bond types.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for various market segments.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options for different contracts.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for various commodities.

Food

Table showing Food futures prices.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures prices.

Grains

Table showing Grains futures prices.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock futures prices.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures prices.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIPFED)

Table showing German Government Bond prices.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes for various markets.

Industrials

Table showing Industrials futures prices.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities prices.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends for various companies.

BANK: De Larosiere Wins EBRD Board's Support for Reorganization

Continued from Page 11. Mr. de Larosiere asked his two operations vice presidents, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Sarcinelli, to address the bank's organizational shortcomings. The reorganization now expected to be approved on Monday largely reflects the plans they submitted late last month to the president, who is a former head of the International Monetary Fund.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for various commodities like Grains, Metals, and Livestock.

Milacron to Acquire a Klöckner Unit

CINCINNATI (Bloomberg) — Cincinnati Milacron Inc. said Tuesday it would acquire a Klöckner Werke AG unit for \$56 million. Klöckner, based in Duisburg, Germany, agreed to sell its Ferromatik unit to Cincinnati Milacron, a maker of plastic processing equipment, machine tools, computer controls and manufacturing systems.

Ecuadorian Tribes to Sue Texaco

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Five Indian tribes in Ecuador intend to sue Texaco Inc. in federal court Wednesday, charging that the oil company has polluted the country's rain forest, a lawyer for the Indians said. Lawyers estimated in a statement that damages could exceed \$1 billion to cover both cleanup costs and compensation to individuals. Texaco officials were not immediately available for comment.

Leading Indicators Point Upward

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government's economic forecasting gauge rose 0.5 percent in September, the Commerce Department said Tuesday, signaling moderate growth into 1994. The advance in the index of leading indicators followed a strong 0.9 percent gain in August. The index had been unchanged in July and up a slight 0.1 percent in June, so September marked the fourth month without a decline.

Emerson Electric's Profit Rises 7%

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Emerson Electric Co. said Tuesday its fourth-quarter net income rose 7 percent to a record \$180 million from \$167.9 million a year earlier. Sales rose 2.5 percent to \$2.04 billion. For the year ended Sept. 30, net income climbed to \$706.1 million from \$662.9 million in 1992. Sales rose to \$8.17 billion from \$7.70 billion.

Kmart Plans a Charge on Store Sale

TROY, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — Kmart Corp. said Tuesday it would take a fourth-quarter pretax charge of about \$450 million related to its sale of 91 PACE membership warehouse stores to Wal-Mart Stores Inc. The retailer will receive about \$300 million from the sale of the stores to Sam's Club, the warehouse division of Wal-Mart. (Reuters, AP)

For the Record

Sega Enterprises Ltd.'s Sega of America unit said it had surpassed Nintendo as the leader in the American video-game business and projected its overall market share would be 56 percent in 1993. (Reuters)

Capital Cities/ABC Inc. Is Not for Sale, a Spokesman Says

Capital Cities/ABC Inc. is not for sale, a spokesman said, denying a published report that the company's plan to buy back 12 percent of its shares meant it was a potential candidate for acquisition. (Reuters)

NASDAQ

Small text under the NASDAQ header.

AMSTERDAM

Table showing Amsterdam stock market data.

BRUSSELS

Table showing Brussels stock market data.

FRANKFURT

Table showing Frankfurt stock market data.

LONDON

Table showing London stock market data.

PARIS

Table showing Paris stock market data.

TOKYO

Table showing Tokyo stock market data.

HONG KONG

Table showing Hong Kong stock market data.

SINGAPORE

Table showing Singapore stock market data.

TORONTO

Table showing Toronto stock market data.

SYDNEY

Table showing Sydney stock market data.

MADRID

Table showing Madrid stock market data.

MILAN

Table showing Milan stock market data.

STOCKHOLM

Table showing Stockholm stock market data.

MONTREAL

Table showing Montreal stock market data.

MARKET CLOSED

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Monday and Tuesday for a holiday.

ZURICH

Table showing Zurich stock market data.

Metals

Table showing Metals prices.

Grains

Table showing Grains prices.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock prices.

Financial

Table showing Financial prices.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes.



# Damage Control at Volvo

**STOCKHOLM** — Managing Director Soren Gyll of Volvo AB, Sweden's largest company, promised Tuesday to try and soothe its angry shareholders after they forced it to postpone a key meeting called to approve a plan to merge with the state-owned French carmaker Renault.

The special shareholders' meeting will now be held on Dec. 7, four weeks after the original date of Nov. 9. "We have to judge what the exact position with shareholders is, so we understand them, then we could find out if something could be done," he said.

Mr. Gyll said Volvo had realized it must address both the issues of the privatization of the merged company and the "golden share" which Paris wants to keep in the company after it has been floated.

"At this moment we would like to give the market time enough to be updated on the issues and at the same time try to understand the reactions," he said, referring to widespread criticism by shareholders.

Both subjects could require moves from Paris, and Volvo is prepared to take them up with Renault and the French government. "If we find it necessary, we will go back to them," Mr. Gyll said.

Several of the dozen largest Volvo stockholders, who could effectively seal the long-term fate of Volvo when they vote at the meeting, gave a muted reaction to the delay.

"We are not ready to take a voting stance yet," said Gosta Stenberg, spokesman for the insurer Skandia, which controls 3.7 percent of the votes and 2.7 percent of the shares in Volvo.

For Renault's part, the French company said it understood Volvo's decision and was not worried that the delay would affect the timing of the merger, which is planned for Jan. 3, 1994. "We understand fully," a Renault spokeswoman said.

# Daimler Won't Rule Out Payout Cut

**BERLIN** — Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest company, has said it may cut its 1993 dividend so that stockholders share the sacrifices made by employees in the company's worst year since World War II.

Chairman Edzard Reuter had previously said that Daimler would try to hold the dividend unchanged, but on Monday he said in a radio interview that shareholders may have to suffer as well as the staff, which is being reduced by 49,000 of its 365,000 jobs.

"There has to be a sacrifice for all," he said, adding that the directors would seek to avoid "harsh dis-

appointments" for shareholders who "have a right to receive a reasonable return on capital."

Daimler-Benz has paid a dividend of 13 Deutsche marks (\$7.70) a share since 1991. Such a dividend would require the company to pay out a total of 604 million DM (\$358 million). Daimler-Benz posted a loss of 949 million DM in the first half, in contrast to a profit of 965 million DM in the corresponding period of 1992.

The company's shares fell 7 DM to 747.50 DM on Tuesday.

The dividend for 1993 will be decided at a board meeting next May 18.

# Output Fell In Month, Bonn Says

**Bonn** — West German industrial production fell by a larger-than-expected 2 percent in September from August, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted figures, the Economics Ministry said.

The ministry added that it expected the September decline to be revised to 2.2 percent when final data are released next month.

Analysis had been expecting a drop of 0.5 percent, according to a survey conducted by MMS International.

The seasonally adjusted industrial production index, on which 1985 levels equal 100, fell to 110.3 in September from 112.5 in August.

On a two-month basis, which is less subject to short-term fluctuations, industrial production was up 0.5 percent in August and September from June and July and down 6.2 percent from a year earlier.

# U.K. Body Probes Shift in Valuations At Queens Moat

**LONDON** — The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors said Tuesday that it was investigating wide differences in valuations of hotel properties owned by Queens Moat Houses PLC, which announced huge losses and is seeking bank refinancing.

Clive Lewis, president of the surveyors' group, said he had ordered an investigation after Queens Moat announced Friday that a write-down of 49.39 million (\$1.39 billion) on the value of its hotel portfolio had resulted in a £1.04 billion pretax loss for 1992.

Queens Moat said a surveying company had valued its hotel portfolio at £861 million as of Dec. 31, 1992. It said that was £1 billion less than a valuation it had been given in April by another company.

"I've never known a gap as big as this in a valuation," Mr. Lewis said. "The first thing we have to investigate is to see whether there has been a breach of regulations."

The board of Queens Moat has been largely replaced since the company requested a suspension of share trading on March 31 and stunned investors by saying it was expecting a big loss.

The group announced its 1992 loss and its negotiations for a refinancing Friday after advisers, accountants and valuers had spent seven months poring over the books to figure out how much money and assets Queens Moat had.

Queens Moat said Jones Lang Wootton, a surveying company it retained in June, had valued the hotel portfolio at £861 million.

But John Bainton, who was replaced as chairman of Queens Moat in August, said Friday that a different surveying firm, Weatherall, Green & Smith, had on April 1 valued the group's gross assets over the same period at £1.86 billion.

Mr. Lewis said the two surveying companies might have reached varying figures if they had been given different instructions by Queens Moat on what to value and how.

# Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS-Trend	137.70	136.40	+0.85
Brussels	Stock-Index	7,064.30	7,030.28	+0.48
Frankfurt	DAX	2,095.58	2,062.12	+1.62
Frankfurt	FAZ	802.69	794.60	+1.02
Helsinki	HEX	1,568.43	1,554.68	+0.95
London	Financial Times 30	2,387.20	2,381.90	-0.20
London	FTSE 100	3,164.10	3,164.40	-0.01
Madrid	General Index	308.46	308.41	+0.02
Milan	MB	1,278.00	1,285.00	-0.54
Paris	CAC 40	2,169.71	2,181.85	-0.56
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,717.12	1,720.77	-0.21
Vienna	Stock Index	463.78	460.52	+0.71
Zurich	SBS	932.69	925.18	+0.81

# Very briefly:

- Nobel Industrier AB was suspended from trading on the Stockholm stock exchange, prompting speculation by analysts whether further spinoffs or a new share issue were in the works; the chemical group said it would announce Monday why it had requested the trading suspension.
- Svenska Handelsbanken, a Swedish commercial bank, posted a profit for the first nine months of 1.39 billion kronor (\$170.3 million) in contrast to a loss of 883 million kronor a year earlier.
- Christian Dior SA, the Dior Group's parent company, has named François Baufume managing director and president of the Christian Dior Couture fashion branch. Dior's parent, LVMH Group, announced.
- Renault Vehicules Industriels and the Czech bus maker Karosa agreed to form a venture to make buses and trucks.
- The EC Commission questioned subsidies paid to KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for its takeover of the RLS pilot training school.
- The Association of European Airlines said that business travel remains weak, despite an 8.3 percent increase in passenger traffic in September.

# LOBBY: Overseas Companies Solicit U.S. Firms to Represent Interests

**Continued from Page 1**

products and services in Japan. But a by-product is that governors and members of Congress, particularly those from states with Japanese plants, flock to Tokyo's side on certain important issues.

So do American businesses that have a stake in averting trade conflict. Meanwhile, the Washington lobbyists who used to twist arms on behalf of their foreign clients now quietly glean information from low-level officials and plot strategy to marshal Japan's new allies.

Other foreign companies and governments are following suit.

Boeing Co., for example, has become one of China's most reliable allies whenever Beijing finds itself fighting to keep its most-favored trading status. Chinese airlines regularly place orders with Boeing for aircraft valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

When the Canadian timber industry wanted help last year fending off a proposed 14.5 percent tariff on lumber, the National Association of Homebuilders, a 165,000 member group that represents the American construction industry, stepped forward to help. The association's members complained that the duties would add hundreds of dollars to the cost of every new home built in the United States. In the end, the new tariff was set at 6.5 percent, although a proposal to raise it is pending.

"You have to find American allies," said Lance Morgan, an executive at a large Washington public relations and lobbying company that has advised the Canadians. Ten or 12 years ago, he said, lobbyists working for foreigners could make a few phone calls to a few officials and sway an issue. But now, he said, "No back-room deals. It has become wholesale politics, not retail relationships."

Of all foreign nations, Japan has the largest and most influential lobbying presence in Washington. From 1988 to 1992, Japanese interests hired more than 125 law firms, consultants and public relations firms, according to records the Justice Department keeps on lobbyists. That is not surprising; the United States is Japan's biggest export market.

The character of Japan's lobbying efforts began to take its present form in the mid-1980s, as the U.S. trade deficit with Japan climbed toward its record high of \$56.3 billion in 1987. That year, a furious Congress came close to imposing huge sanctions on Toshiba Machine Corp. for selling sophisticated machine tools to the Soviet Union.

The battle seemed lost until Toshiba and its Washington representatives mobilized a group of American companies with close ties to Japan to lobby on behalf of the Japanese company. Together they blocked the penalties.

"That was a watershed," said Mr. Massey, the former trade official. The Japanese quickly learned that "their most effective source of pressure was not from their lobbyists, but from IBM and the others who depended on the Toshiba components."

Members of Congress say they rarely see lobbyists representing Japan or most other foreign countries any longer.

"I got a little lobbying from Mexico," said one senator, Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. "But that's it."

As part of their lobbying strategy, Japanese corporations and government agencies hire dozens of American law firms and consulting agencies to represent them, and American analysts endlessly debate what is really behind the practice. Some analysts say the Japanese hire so many firms because they want to tie up the country's most talented law lawyers; others say Japan is wasting its money.

But Jiro Murase, a New York lawyer whose firm represents several hundred Japanese companies, has his own view. Born in New York City, he grew up in Japan during World War II and returned here to attend college and build a legal practice.

Mr. Murase said the Japanese take a long view of their relationship with Washington and are well aware that today's lawyer may be tomorrow's senior official. He listed several Clinton administration officials from law firms with significant Japanese contracts, including Samuel R. Berger, the deputy national security adviser, and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

"When you represent the Japanese, and your source of income is Japanese, your perceptions change," Mr. Murase noted, adding, "With so many companies now doing business with the Japanese, making profits with the Japanese, I always say we're like one Siamese twin. If you hit too hard on one, pain will come to the other side."

**Riva Gets Nod on Eko Stahl**

**Berlin** — The Treuhandanstalt privatization agency said Tuesday it had reached a provisional agreement to sell a 60 percent stake in the largest East German steel plant, Eko Stahl AG, to Riva Prodotti Siderurgici SPA, an Italian steel company.

Hans Kraemer, a member of Treuhand's management board, said the agency's decision was conditional on Riva agreeing to finance the construction of a hot-strip mill at Eko Stahl.

If no deal is finalized, however, Treuhand will continue to negotiate with other bidders, such as Hamburg Stahlwerke, Thyssen AG and Preussag AG, Mr. Kraemer said.

Under the accord, Treuhand will keep a 40 percent stake in Eko Stahl.

# PERU: As the Threat of Terror Recedes, Businesses Are Flocking to Invest

**Continued from Page 11**

lion by the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla movement, which had control of large parts of the countryside and the shantytowns surrounding Lima.

Within months, the armed authorities acted to reinforce his point. Last September, the anti-terrorist police captured Shining Path's founder and leader, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, and businessmen around the world that for more than a decade had been intimidated from investing in Peru because of the guerrilla activities took notice.

"A year ago we felt there was no future in Peru," said Carlos Bolona Behr, former economy minister and architect of many of Mr. Fujimori's economic changes. "We were losing the war against the Shining Path and Peruvians were sending their money and children outside just waiting for the government to fall. Now people are talking about Peru seriously for the first time in decades."

And Leonard Harris, general manager of Newmont Mining Corp.'s new Andean gold mine, added: "We're moving into boom times here in Peru. The day Guz-

man was caught, the country was attracted to the privatization program. China's state steel company paid \$120 million for its Peruvian equivalent, and promised to invest a further \$150 million for modernization and improvements."

More than two dozen concerns — including Phelps Dodge, Amex Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui & Co., RTZ, and Daewoo — have lined up to bid on the privatization of the two other state mining enterprises ATAT, GTE, and Southwestern Bell. They said they will bid for Peru's two phone companies, to be sold early next year.

# NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	1993	1992	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	80	2.00	4.00	15	100	90	100	80	95	+15
120	100	1.50	3.50	18	120	110	120	100	115	+15
150	120	1.00	3.00	20	150	140	150	120	145	+30
200	150	0.50	2.50	25	200	180	200	150	190	+50
250	200	0.25	2.00	30	250	220	250	200	240	+50
300	250	0.10	1.50	35	300	270	300	250	290	+50
350	300	0.05	1.00	40	350	320	350	300	340	+50
400	350	0.02	0.50	45	400	370	400	350	390	+50
450	400	0.01	0.25	50	450	420	450	400	440	+50
500	450	0.00	0.10	55	500	470	500	450	490	+50
550	500	0.00	0.05	60	550	520	550	500	540	+50
600	550	0.00	0.02	65	600	570	600	550	590	+50
650	600	0.00	0.01	70	650	620	650	600	640	+50
700	650	0.00	0.00	75	700	670	700	650	690	+50
750	700	0.00	0.00	80	750	720	750	700	740	+50
800	750	0.00	0.00	85	800	770	800	750	790	+50
850	800	0.00	0.00	90	850	820	850	800	840	+50
900	850	0.00	0.00	95	900	870	900	850	890	+50
950	900	0.00	0.00	100	950	920	950	900	940	+50





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# Vietnam Will Seek New Funds

**HANOI** — Vietnam, back in the international financial community after decades on the fringes, is about to request more than \$9 billion from governments and aid agencies for a series of development projects, the government says.

Hanoi will seek funding from 24 governments, mostly from the West and Asia, and from 17 international agencies, which have been invited to a conference in Paris on Nov. 9 and 10. The United States, which has eased but not lifted its economic embargo of Vietnam, has indicated that it would not attend.

A government report prepared for the conference indicates Hanoi is seeking contributions to 55 economic infrastructure projects costing \$7.5 billion, 17 social infrastructure plans costing \$1.8 billion and technical assistance programs worth \$220 million.

The reformist Communist government, which has been working to build a market economy since the late 1980s, has said it aims to maintain growth of 8 percent a year.

Hanoi has improved ties this year with international agencies and with many Western and non-Communist Asian governments.

Top officials from the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and World Bank have praised Hanoi's reforms. Michel Camdessus, managing director of the Fund, said he believed that Vietnam could soon catch up with Southeast Asia's booming economies.

# Japan Banks' New Course Muramoto Case Signals a Tightening

**TOKYO** — Analysts say the Muramoto Construction Co. bankruptcy case may mean Japanese bankers are becoming less lenient toward corporate borrowers who are verging on insolvency.

The company, whose bankruptcy filing Monday was the largest in postwar Japan, with debts and loan guarantees totaling 530 billion yen (\$4.88 billion), was effectively pushed into bankruptcy court when its major banks decided not to extend easier credit terms.

The developments have reverberated throughout Tokyo's financial sector. Until recently, corporate Japan tended to close ranks when one of its own stumbled.

"In Japan, a lot of brain-dead companies have been kept alive on basic life support," said Walter Albert, a banking analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co. "Now, a bunch of banks have decided to pull the plug. It's not the first and certainly won't be the last."

Muramoto's troubles began after it made risky real estate investments in golf-course developments and other speculative ventures. The collapse of Japan's real estate market has dealt Muramoto and many other construction concerns a punishing

blow. Japanese construction companies are forecasting earnings declines of as much as 40 percent for the year ending March 1994. A further 20 percent decline in the following year isn't out of the question, according to analysts.

The banks had been sheltering debtors in the mistaken belief that an economic recovery, which would lift the fortunes of beleaguered companies, was imminent.

Complicating matters is a bribery scandal that has toppled several prominent business figures at such major construction companies as Shimizu Corp., Taisei Corp., Kajima Corp. and Hazama-Gumi.

It may be a while before things get better for the industry. Property prices in Tokyo have fallen 50 percent since 1990, which is one major reason that Japanese commercial banks have had debts of anywhere from 20 trillion to 30 trillion yen.

With Japan's discount rate now at a historic low of 1.75 percent, banks have every incentive to refinance or write off their bad loans and clean up their balance sheets. That could mean that Japanese companies now on the edge of solvency will get shoved over the edge.

# Hopewell to Spin Off Its Power Plants in 2 Asian Countries

**HONG KONG** — Hopewell Holdings Ltd. said Tuesday it planned to issue 1.275 billion shares at 10 dollars (\$1.30) each in a new company. Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd., which will comprise Hopewell power station projects in China and the Philippines.

The shares are to be listed early next month and sold through a public offering in Hong Kong and international placings.

CEPA Group's assets will include one power station in China and two in the Philippines, as well as one more partly completed plant in each country.

The deal will be made in two parts: 475 million fully paid Consolidated Electric shares and 800 million initially paid to 30 percent of their value. The partly paid shares, which will not be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

until they have been fully paid, will be taken up by Hopewell units.

Hopewell's managing director, Gordon Wu, intends to apply for half the fully paid shares, but his application will be subordinated to all other applications for the Hong Kong offer.

Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. will take up 40 million shares and Peregrine International Holdings Ltd. 24 million. Kanematsu Corp. of Japan will take up 23.75 million.

Hopewell shareholders with addresses in Hong Kong will be given the right to apply for 20 percent of the Hong Kong offering on a preferential basis.

Hopewell subsidiaries will make an initial payment of 5 dollars for the partly paid shares. The remaining 5 dollars will be paid in two equal installments one and two years after the first trading day.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,642.50	9,629.30	+0.13
Singapore	Straits Times	2,123.85	2,105.68	+0.86
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,125.30	2,132.40	-0.33
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,381.20	19,438.20	-0.29
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	972.38	967.05	+0.55
Bangkok	SET	1,357.75	1,326.16	+2.38
Seoul	Composites Stock	759.42	761.76	-0.31
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,227.85	4,131.68	+2.33
Manila	Composite	Closed	2,372.84	-
Jakarta	Stock Index	474.01	469.10	+1.05
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,203.09	2,199.50	+0.16
Bombay	National Index	1,261.10	1,259.70	+0.11

## Very briefly:

- Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. won a \$476.4 million contract from Saudi Arabia to build a desalination plant; a Saudi power plant project worth \$564.7 million went to a group led by Bechtel Group.
- Japan's international trade and industry minister, Hiroshi Kumagai, called for an end to restrictions that hamper the opening of big retail stores, a move long sought by small and medium-size businesses.
- World International (Holdings), the real estate, trading and investment group, sold 500 million Hong Kong dollars (\$64.7 million) of seven-year bonds at 99.35 dollars each; the bond carries a 7.25 percent coupon.
- Japan's production of color TV sets fell 2.1 percent in September, and output of videocassette recorders dropped 20 percent in the month.
- China expects to become the world's No. 2 beer producer after the United States this year, as output reaches 12 million metric tons.
- Delta Caravelle Hotel is now under construction in Ho Chi Minh City; the 22-story building, a joint venture between Saigon Tourism and Chains International Ltd. of Singapore, is to be Vietnam's tallest.
- China Xueqi Co., a Guangzhou refrigerator maker, will become the south China city's second company to list on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; the size and timing of the issue were not disclosed.
- Marubeni Corp. will set up a joint venture factory in Vietnam with that country's state cement company and Lafarge Coppée SA of France.

# PLAYBOY: Expanding in Video

**Continued from Page 11**

Whatever its reputation on the embattled field of sexual politics, Playboy and its rabbit logo enjoy a product recognition nearly as universal as Mickey Mouse cars. China is a case in point.

"Historically, Playboy's expansion into a country starts with the launch of a new international edition of the magazine," Miss Heffer said. "Last year, we launched a Polish edition and in November, we'll begin publishing our 17th edition, in South Africa. We then follow with the licensed apparel, watches, fragrances and athletic shoes. When the technology is ready, we follow that opening with home video and pay-TV."

She added: "But in the Chinese market, the fascination with American icons is so strong that even though the repressiveness of the government has precluded us from publishing a Chinese edition of the magazine or distributing Playboy television there, the market demand is sufficiently great that we have started to distribute Playboy-branded apparel and accessories into the mainland through a Hong-Kong company."

"We think Playboy — not unlike MTV, CNN and Disney — is one of the few international entertainment franchises that can go beyond being the producer of individual shows," Miss Heffer said. "No body will go to a movie because it's Paramount, but because they want to see Eddie Murphy. But people will rent or buy a Playboy video because of the brand."

## MHS Makes Acquisition

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysian Helicopter Services Bhd. said Tuesday it bought 24.9 percent of World Airways Inc., a U.S. air cargo and passenger charter operator and unit of World Corp., for \$27.4 million. MHS provides air transport services to the Malaysian oil and gas industry.

# Asia Carmakers Look to Foreign Markets

## More Protons For Europe

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysia's national car company, Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., known as Proton, plans to start exporting cars to Continental Europe by the middle of 1994, company officials said Tuesday.

"We should be able to produce the left-hand drive cars by April next year and start to export them by the middle of the year," Proton's managing director, Nazmi Mohamed Salleh, said.

Proton currently makes only right-hand drive cars. Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors

Corp. of Japan have a total 17 percent stake in the carmaker.

Proton said it had formed a joint venture to sell its cars in Europe. It took a 25 percent stake in the venture, and its local distributor, Edaran Otomobil Nasional Bhd., took a 20 percent holding.

The new company, Proton Cars Europe Ltd., will initially be capitalized at £100,000 (\$148,200).

Thailand's Council of Economic Ministers has recommended an end to the 20-year-old ban on new licenses for automobile assembly plants, Bloomberg Business News reported from Bangkok.

The council, comprising senior cabinet officials, also recommended that the 49 percent maximum shareholding limit for foreigners be scrapped in favor of full ownership privileges.

## Nissan Lifts U.S. Output

**TOKYO** — Nissan Motor Corp. said Tuesday it would try to counter a serious sales slump at home by boosting car and pickup truck production in the United States, where the market appears to be stronger.

A Nissan spokesman said the automaker had increased production in the United States by up to 12 percent since October to meet growing demand there.

For the year to March 31, 1994, the annual increase in output at Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp. USA in Smyrna, Tennessee, will be about 37 percent, to 410,000 units, from 300,000 the previous year.

Nissan had previously estimated it would have U.S. output of 390,000 units in the year to next March.

Japan's second-largest automaker, Nissan said it planned to boost production of two types of passenger cars and a light truck at the Tennessee plant at least until March.

Nissan's sales in the United States, including exports from Japan, rose 20.5 percent to 524,300 units from January to September. But with the yen appreciating sharply, Nissan's exports alone plunged 26.4 percent for the period, to 336,000 units.

Motor vehicle production in Japan in the April-to-September period fell 10.4 percent from a year earlier to 5.51 million units. That was the largest drop since an 11.2 percent decline in 1974.

Separately, Toyota Motor Corp. said the U.S. Federal Trade Commission had approved a request for the Japanese carmaker and General Motors Corp. to extend their California-based joint venture indefinitely. Agence France-Press reported from Tokyo.

The venture, begun in 1984, makes GM's Chevrolet Geo Prizm and Toyota's Corolla and a pickup truck.

# Taipei Shares Rise on Reform Talk

**TAIPEI** — Plans to ease restrictions on foreign investment in the Taipei stock exchange sparked hopes of a major inflow of foreign funds and helped lift the bourse more than 2 percent Tuesday.

The benchmark weighted price index shot up 96.17 points to close at 4,227.85.

"People are buying because of expectations that more foreign money will come," said Daniel Chiang, a vice president of International Investment Trust.

The Taiwan market has attracted only lukewarm interest since it was opened to foreign institutional investment in early 1991, mainly because of remaining curbs on capital movements and shareholdings.

But last week, the Securities and Exchange

Commission proposed removing the 10 percent ceiling on combined foreign investment in each individual stock, causing a rush of buying of shares favored by foreigners, especially electronics.

"Taiwan's attitude toward foreign investment has been much more positive recently," said Felice Chen, general manager at James Capel in Taipei. "I now see a chance of Taiwan becoming a target of foreign funds like other Asian markets."

The central bank, viewed by many analysts as the government agency most resistant to financial liberalization, also appears to have joined the flow, proposing to ease curbs on transfers of foreign capital in and out of Taiwan. One key change would allow foreigners to remit capital gains to their home countries freely after three months instead of once a year.

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 Herald Tribune.

# AMEX

Tuesday's 3 p.m. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chge
12.50	11.00	IBM	4.00	3.5	15.0	125	125.00	115.00	120.00	+5.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
5.00	4.00	Amazon	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
4.00	3.00	Yahoo	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
3.00	2.00	Google	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
2.00	1.00	Alibaba	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
1.00	0.50	LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.50	0.25	Twitter	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.25	0.10	Facebook	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.10	0.05	Dropbox	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.05	0.02	Slack	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.02	0.01	Zoom	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
0.01	0.00	Zoom	0.00	0.0	15.0	150	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00

# SPORTS

## Bills Wring Out Redskins — but Somewhat Late

The Associated Press  
ORCHARD PARK, New York — Sweeping the teams that swept them in the last three Super Bowls was just fine, but as linebacker Cornelius Bennett said, "We would still like to have those three rings."

## Davis Gets \$3 Million From Tigers

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service  
NAPLES, Florida — Acting on what they saw briefly first-hand and ignoring what has happened elsewhere over a significantly longer period, the Detroit Tigers reached agreement with Eric Davis on a \$3 million guaranteed salary for the 1994 season.

The Tigers, who under previous owners spent generously, gave Davis a 30 percent raise over his 1993 pay despite a season in which he batted .237 with 30 home runs and 68 runs batted in for them and the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The agreement kept Davis, 31, out of the free-agent market, which Monday grew by 17 players to a total of 84. Eddie Murray of the New York Mets, Tim Lincecum of the Chicago White Sox and Harold Baines of Baltimore led the latest group to file. The free agents can begin signing with any of the 28 teams next Monday.

Davis, who will be the Tigers' center fielder, could have become a free agent because the Tigers did not offer him salary arbitration, under terms of his contract. But they negotiated a contract instead.

"He stayed healthy this year, which was a good start," Jerry Walker, the Tigers' general manager, said after the first session of the major league general managers' meeting. "A healthy Eric Davis can do a lot for our club."

In 23 games after the Tigers acquired him from the Dodgers on Aug. 31, Davis batted a mediocre .253 but hit six home runs and drove in 15 runs in 75 at-bats, an average of one home run every 12.5 at-bats and one RBI every five at-bats.

Others filing for free agency Monday were Rick Sutcliffe of Baltimore, Rob Deer of Boston, Ivan Calderon and Jose DeLeon of the White Sox, Mike Aldrete and Rick Honeycutt of Oakland, Craig Lefferts of Texas, Mark Eichhorn of Toronto, Daryl Boston of Colorado, Kevin Bass of Houston, Bobby Thigpen of Philadelphia, Bob Walk of Pittsburgh, Tim Teufel of San Diego and Scott Sanderson of San Francisco.

Brian Harper, a 300-hitter the last three seasons for Minnesota, became eligible to file for free agency after the Twins decided to pay him a \$100,000 buyout and not exercise a \$2.6 million option on the 34-year-old catcher.

The Buffalo Bills beat the Washington Redskins, 24-10, on Monday night as Andre Reed caught passes for 159 yards and a touchdown and Thurman Thomas ran for 129 yards and a score.

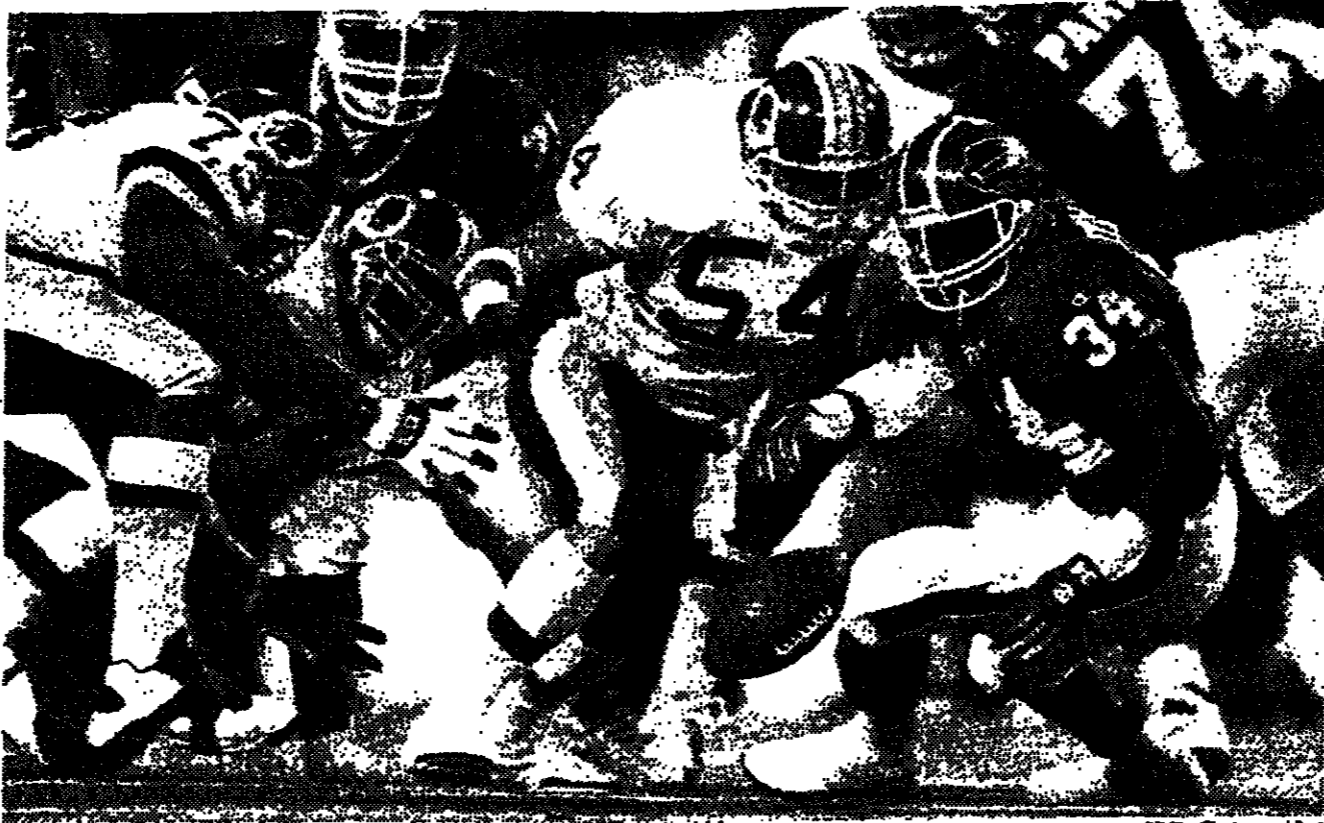
In handing Washington its sixth straight loss, the Bills exacted some revenge for their 37-24 loss in the 1991 Super Bowl. They already had a 13-10 victory this season over Dallas, which beat the Bills, 52-17, in last season's Super Bowl, and a 17-14 victory over the New York Giants, who started the Bills' title game losing streak three seasons ago with a 30-19 triumph.

The Bills piled up 397 yards against the Redskins, who entered the game with the NFL's next-to-worst defense.

Jim Kelly completed 18 of 24 passes for 238 yards and two touchdowns, while the defense intercepted Mark Rypien four times.

The Bills, leading the league with 24 takeaways going into the weekend, used two interceptions by Nate Odomes to take control of the game in the third quarter.

In all, the Bills stopped four consecutive drives by intercepting Rypien. Darryl Talley and James Williams got the other picks.



The Bills' Thurman Thomas fumbled in the first quarter, but it was the Redskins who dropped the ball during the rest of the game.

Trailing by 14-10 at the half, the Redskins drove into Buffalo territory at the start of the third quarter before Odomes picked off Rypien at the Buffalo 22.

Thomas then carried the ball eight times in a 12-play drive that

ended with his 1-yard touchdown run.

The Redskins drove into Buffalo territory on their next possession and kept the drive alive by converting a third-and-20 to the Bills' 28.

But on the next play, Odomes

picked off Rypien again, this time in the end zone.

The Bills took that interception and drove for a 45-yard field goal by Steve Christie.

"Everybody may have been talk-

ing about" Super Bowl revenge, "but I wasn't and I didn't think many players in our locker room were making a big deal about Washington beating us two years ago," said the Bills' coach, Marv Levy.

## UCLA and Ohio State Smell Like Roses

By William N. Wallace  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — It looks like Ohio State against UCLA in the Rose Bowl, for the first time since 1976.

The matchup came a step closer Saturday when the Buckeyes brushed aside Penn State, 24-6, and the Bruins punctured the Arizona defense, college football's best, for a 37-17 victory.

There are several hurdles ahead, and should both teams reach Pasadena on New Year's Day it would be only the second time they will have met in the Rose Bowl. In '76, twice-beaten UCLA, coached by Dick Vermeil, upset Ohio State, 23-10, and cost Woody Hayes' team an undefeated season and probably the national championship, which went to Oklahoma.

Now Ohio State (8-0 overall, 5-0 in the Big Ten) is in a commanding position and will play its foremost challengers, Wisconsin (7-1, 4-1) and Indiana (7-1, 4-1), in its next two games.

The Buckeyes will play at Madison, Wisconsin, on Saturday, then are at home to play Indiana on Nov. 13 before their traditional season-ending game against Michigan in Ann Arbor on Nov. 20.

Illinois (4-4, 4-1) remains a factor in the Big Ten race and it has games remaining against Minnesota, Penn State and Wisconsin.

After losing to Wisconsin, 13-10, Michigan (4-4, 2-3) fell out of the Associated Press' top 25, the first time since 1987 that the Wolverines have been unranked.

Ohio State was ranked third in the AP poll behind Florida State

(8-0, 6-0) in the Atlantic Coast Conference and Notre Dame (9-0).

Florida State, which received all the first-place votes in the AP poll, may face Maryland (1-7, 1-4) on Saturday without its star quarterback, Charlie Ward, who bruised his ribs in the 54-0 trouncing of Wake Forest. The Seminoles won't miss him against Maryland, but will need him on Nov. 13 at Notre Dame, which is idle Saturday.

There is a three-way tie atop the Pac-10 among Arizona (7-1, 4-1), Southern Cal (5-4, 4-1) and UCLA (6-2, 4-1). Each has three conference games left, and because the Pac-10 is so balanced it is hard to say which has the easier way. But the key match will be UCLA at Southern Cal on Nov. 20.

In the Big East, Miami (6-1, 4-0), whose defense held Temple to 184

yards in a 42-7 rout, next plays Pitt (2-6, 1-3) and then Rutgers (4-4, 1-3) before its Nov. 20 game at West Virginia (7-0, 3-0), which will likely decide the championship.

The Mountaineers buried Syracuse, 43-0, and the Orangemen (4-3, 1-3) must be viewed as one of the most disappointing teams of the season. Quarterback Marvin Graves is no longer so marvelous Marvin.

In the previous loss, 49-0 to Miami, Graves was harassed by a pass rush. But against West Virginia he was not making the plays which once came so easily, simply failing to hit open receivers.

Boston College (5-2, 3-1) and Virginia Tech (6-2, 3-2) play Saturday at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, in a key Big East match. The loser can forget about a bowl game.

The convincing 21-17 victory by Nebraska (8-0, 4-0) over Colorado (4-3, 2-1) in the Big Eight came close to clinching the title for the Cornhuskers, who have also beaten the other runner-up, Kansas State (6-1-1, 2-1-1). The Wildcats did Nebraska a favor by defeating Oklahoma (6-2, 2-2) for the first time in 23 years and all but eliminating the Sooners from the race.

Nothing is likely to change Saturday among the top four in the Southeastern Conference. Auburn (8-0, 6-0) Tennessee (6-1-1, 4-1-1) and Florida (6-1, 5-1) all have non-conference games.

Alabama (7-0-1, 4-0-1) will not feel threatened while playing at home against Louisiana State (3-5, 2-4). The SEC race awaits Alabama at Auburn on Nov. 20.

Texas A&M continues its grip on the Southwest Conference. The Aggies have won 20 consecutive conference games.

## Tapie Facing More Scrutiny

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
VALENCIENNES, France — The judge investigating the Marseille bribery case has asked that the parliamentary immunity of Bernard Tapie, the team's owner, be lifted, judicial sources said Tuesday.

Judge Bernard Boffy took the step because he believed he had enough evidence to place Tapie, a parliamentary deputy under investigation, the sources said.

Lifting the immunity, which would have to be considered by Justice Minister Pierre Méhaignier and approved by the National Assembly, would allow proceedings to be taken against Tapie.

Earlier, Michel Platini, the coach of the national team and European player of the year, said he had turned down an offer to take over as chief executive at Marseille.

The World Cup qualifier Nov. 17 between Northern Ireland and Ireland may be moved from Belfast, FIFA said, although it would not confirm that the switch was being considered because of security fears.

Northern Ireland has no chance of reaching next year's finals but Ireland would if it wins.

South Korea is willing to form a joint team with North Korea for the 1994 finals in the United States, Sports Minister Lee Min Sup said Tuesday in Seoul.

Former England striker Gary Lineker will miss the rest of the Japanese season to undergo intensive treatment in the United States for a broken right toe, Kyodo news agency reported Tuesday.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Fallen Heroes

International Herald Tribune  
ISTANBUL — Given that Turks and Englishmen have played soccer by roughly the same rules for the past 88 years, you would expect their most grandiose clubs to manage a European Champions' Cup match without childish side-shows of xenophobia.

Not so. Manchester United and Galatasaray start Wednesday's second leg here as equals after drawing, 3-3, in England. Such scorelines are nectar to the sport, yet, though the players manifest calmness before Wednesday's storm in Ali Sami Yen stadium, the media on both sides have been guilty of a dangerous pandering.

Before the match in Manchester, England's tabloids were full of "Turk Bashing" blather. The arrogance was answered on the field, where Galatasaray, with rapacious passing and tremendous spirit, came from two goals down to lead, 3-2, before finally tying on a field where United has not lost a European match.

Humility is not the English forte. Still, the Turkish media now respond in kind. One newspaper, deriding the notion of English sporting gentlemen, greeted United's team with reminders of Heyzel Stadium and pronouncements that, on and off the pitch, Turkey will show the mother of football the way to perform.

Fine. Just do it. Meanwhile, the reception that met United's players at Ataturk Airport on Monday night was provided by 150 chanting, banner waving youths shouting, "No way, out! No way, out!" They made it sound like "No way, out," assuming the English with Norway's World Cup victory.

The players smiled, shrugged and walked on. And the hostile reception itself was bogus. It was a "rent-a-mob" demonstration, arranged for local TV consumption. It was a foolishness we could ignore were it not for the fact that an English supporter was blinded in one eye during a barrage of coin and stone throwing when the two nations met in Izmir seven months ago.

Alex Ferguson, the manager of Manchester United, and a firebrand in his own Scottish youth, says he foresees a "really exciting" match. "The Turks are volatile, but lovely people," he says. "Their instinct is to go for goals, to put on a show. They don't have the mental toughness of Italians to play for a nil-nil draw, which would put them through. We've got to try to win."

But Ferguson admits that his players were complacent at home, and if he thinks Galatasaray will naively open up here he may be overlooking the Germanic backbone of this team. Reiner Hofmann is Galatasaray's third consecutive German manager, and he has four players who are either German-born or are Turks raised on Bundesliga principles.

So, with Turkish sense of destiny, with German restraint, Galatasaray believes it has the formula to emulate its achievement two years ago of reaching the Champions' Cup semifinals.

United, meanwhile, has grand designs of its own, designs to match the setting of the Ciragan Palace Hotel where the team, and its security guards, are enjoying the Bosphorus. It was once a palace, built for Ottoman sultans, before soccer got going.

That players dine beneath chandeliers is not new. They, after all, are the fleeting gods of ever spiraling riches. But this palatial restoration cost \$150 million, more even than Silvio Berlusconi has paid to rebuild AC Milan into a team expected to recapture the Champions' Cup.

Milan, unlike Manchester United or Galatasaray, is as sure as can be that it will play in the next stages of the competition. The Italian champion exceeded its duty by beating FC Copenhagen, 6-0, in Denmark, and having thus killed the interest in the return leg has invited children up to 14 years of age to watch for free.

HALLELUJAH! It has taken from 1986 to 1993, but finally soccer is discovering public relations. Some might recall that Joao Havelange, FIFA's president, in reply to suggestions that he let the poor kids of Mexico into half empty stadiums during the World Cup's first-round matches, retorted: "The stadiums are not made of rubber."

No sir, and administrators may no longer be made of stone. The Milanese youngsters might need some persuading after Sampdoria topped their heroes off their lofty perch Sunday.

Milan led, 2-0, after 25 minutes but became self-satisfied and outwitted in the second half, when Sampdoria's 3-2 victory gave Italy's first division a new leader for the first time in 73 matches by Milan.

It was a triumph of the spirit and of the tactical mind. Sampdoria's leading light was Rudi Gutli, cast off by Milan as a spent force in the summer. He and Sampdoria's coach, Sven Goran Eriksson, talked at halftime, changed the approach and defeated Milan's off-side trap.

The counterplot was simple: Sampdoria withdrew its front runner, Roberto Mancini, from attack to midfield and he and Gutli engineered the execution, with Gutli scoring the final goal.

Milan's complaint that "all three goals were irregular" was the carping of a humbled team. The match was changed by Gutli's desire, by Sampdoria's simple but clever reappraisal, and by Milan's complacency.

Manchester United, Milan. Who else? Try Barcelona AC. This club, behind Milan the favorite to win the European crown, squandered a three-goal lead to lose Sunday in Madrid.

During the first half, the Brazilian, Romario, struck once, twice, thrice. His second was seamless impudence: With his right foot, he flicked the ball gently over a defender's shoulder, with a hop and a skip, he slipped to the defender's other side; with the left foot, he beat the helpless goalie.

Barcelona then lost its concentration, lost its discipline. It became embroiled in a kick for kick disintegration into foul play, and Atletico Madrid, the better rattlers, got four goals. Such a comeback, by fairer means, would deservedly be a fitting example of indomitiability at play.

Play? From Istanbul to Tokyo we are losing the perspective to call soccer a game. Hear this from Saburo Kawabuchi, manager of the Japanese team that failed to qualify for the 1994 World Cup: "I wanted to speak to my players, but they were crying too hard."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

## Next Time He Might Listen to His Wife

The Associated Press

SEWALL'S POINT, Florida — A woman was so fed up with her husband's obsession with football that she shot him twice when he turned on the broadest of the Dallas-Philadelphia game on Sunday, the police said.

Michael Lenick, 63, came out of the shower Sunday and settled down to watch the Cowboys and Eagles. His wife, Marlene, 60, wanted to watch the news.

After telling her husband she "had enough of that football," Marlene Lenick went to the bedroom and returned to the den with a .38-caliber handgun, the police said.

One bullet grazed his abdomen and the other penetrated his left shoulder blade and exited through his neck. He passed out. When he awoke, he peeked out the window and saw his wife sitting in their car, the police said. He called the police emergency, 911.

Lenick was in good condition Monday at Martin Memorial Medical Center.

"Both of them had been drinking," said the Sewall's Point police chief, Louis Savini. "God knows what went on before she shot him. Maybe he's a sports buff and she never gets to watch what she wants on TV."

Marlene Lenick was charged with aggravated battery — not attempted murder — because Lenick told police he was not afraid for his life and was reluctant to press charges, according to a Martin County sheriff's detective, Steve Crockett.

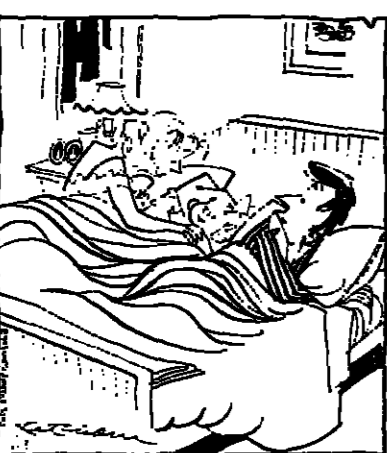
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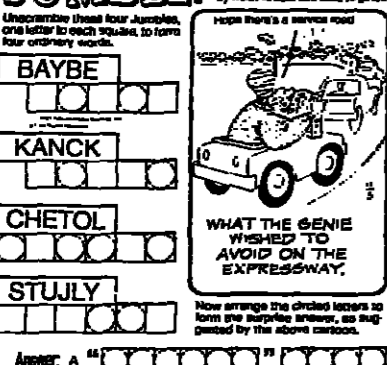
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### DENNIS THE MENACE



I WAS TOSING AND TURNING AND FINALLY ENDED UP HERE!

### JUMBLE



Answer: A

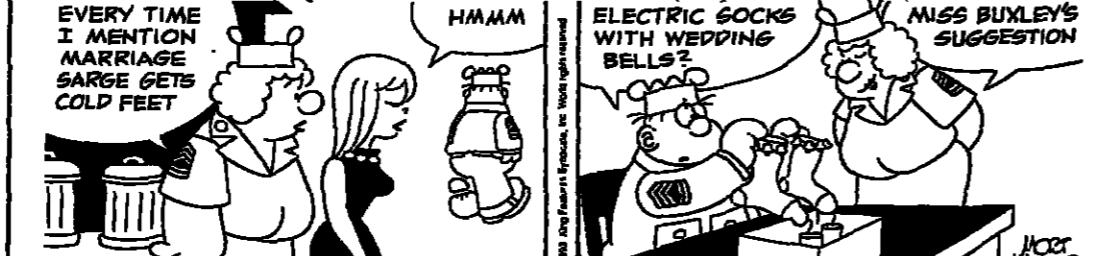
### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



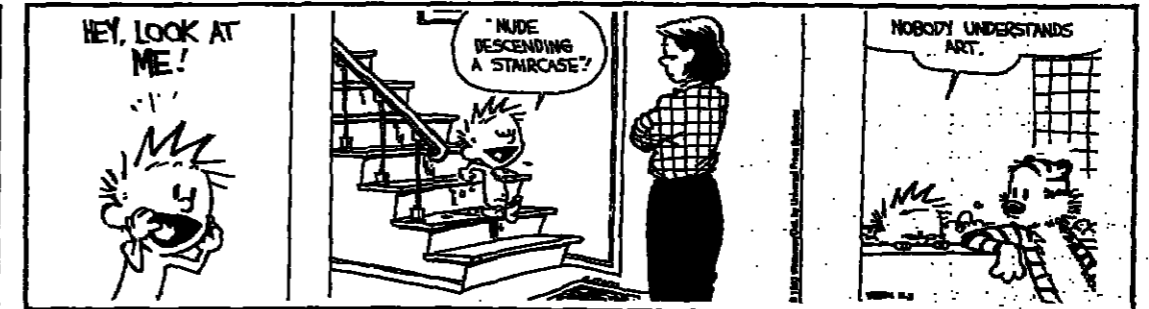
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سكدا من الاصل

SPORTS

In Nevada's Sunny Desert, Storm Clouds Gather Over the Fight Game

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service
LAS VEGAS — The day was a great gift. Almost everyone said so, one way or another. The air was soft and cool, the sky blue, cloudless. As dawn broke, Riddick Bowe jogged across the close-clipped flat lawn near the University of Nevada-Las Vegas soccer field.

mean George Foreman, coming around the mountain one more time? Or Holyfield?
But Holyfield would have to upset Bowe, or come close and still want to fight Lewis, because if Bowe wins Saturday he will be occupied in the spring with a mandatory defense against Michael Moorer.

Holyfield that struck only discordant notes with the Atlantic City crowd. "I was getting bored myself," Holyfield said after his workout here. "It took some discipline for me to just keep boxing. I wanted to bang and end it."

located a blurred Holyfield and he came back slugging.
It's his stomach, not his heart, that's in question. Bowe is 26 and growing. If his camp hints at a summer max of 280 pounds, might he have hit the magic 300? What is the effect of losing almost a pound a day in camp at Lake Tahoe and still coming up to Saturday at about 250? A Rumonesque sage said: "He's 'Big Daddy,' He's 'Very Big Daddy.' He's the 'Incredibly Big Daddy.'" But what's a fight crowd without a dissenting view? "Hey, I saw him without his shirt Saturday," said another man. "You'd be amazed. I'd say 250, maybe more. But a flat stomach."

So everybody wants a look at Bowe? Not Monday, Manager Rock Newman announced a closed session.
"Too late to learn anything new now," said Steward. "Only thing you can do is get your man in shape. Maybe the workouts are so bad he doesn't want to be open to criticism."

So what if the closed workout disappointed the fans who were turned away from under the tin roof of a back lot pavilion? And what if the press screamed? The outrage vanished almost as quickly as the day's first and only wispy cloud.

The NBA's Stern: A War Within

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Even by the transient standards of the sport he governs, David Stern's itinerary was beginning to get out of hand. Chicago to Munich to Chicago to Chicago to Chicago to the start of the National Basketball Association regular season Friday night.

on Marvin Webster. An article in the Los Angeles Times said 75 percent of our players were on drugs."
Most of the NBA's civil disobedience, however, occurred before Stern became commissioner in 1983, before he organized a fractious ownership and achieved a mutually beneficial alliance with the NBA Players Association; before the NBA soared with Magic Johnson, Larry Bird and Jordan; before unimagined revenue from television and merchandising; before Stern became deified as the sports commissioner of his time and maybe all time with a contract worth more than \$5 million per year.

20 percent, which makes us one of the top growth industries. But even at those numbers, the lines at some point have to cross."
Stern's liberal leanings make it difficult for him to complain about what players earn. Besides, he has heard this all before. "When Magic signed for \$25 million over 25 years, people said it was the end of the league as we know it," he said.

Jordan playing the Knicks on television that night," said McCombs.
Reinsdorf, who declined to be interviewed while the NBA appeal is going on, recently said, "Everyone's making money. What's the harm?"
"It's not the harm, it's the right," said Stern. He meant "the right" the league sold and Turner bought. But also gnawing at him is the principle right of the league to operate without competition from, in effect, itself.

Washington's Problems Continue
EUGENE, Oregon (AP) — Jason Paul Shelley, 19, a starting receiver on last year's Rose Bowl-winning University of Washington football team, and Prentiss Perkins, 21, who started at point guard for the basketball team last season, have been charged with sex abuse after a University of Oregon coed told police the men walked into her dorm room, exposed themselves and touched her breasts.

For the Record
Ray Bourque, an NHL all-star each of his 14 seasons with the Boston Bruins, agreed to a contract that lasts until the 1997-98 season. Terms were not announced, but the total package is reportedly more than \$12 million.
South Africa is replacing the leaping springbok, associated with the apartheid era, with a white flower, the protea, as the emblem of its national sports teams.

Jordan Back at Practice, but That's It
The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Michael Jordan had fun practicing with the Chicago Bulls, but he still doesn't want to play basketball all the time.
"i was out of shape," he said Monday night on CNN's "Larry King Live." "It felt good, but I didn't miss it."

today's young fans do not dwell on, or even have, historical perspective.
At the height of the Bird-Magic rivalry, the mid-1980s, today's 20-year-old was 12. Today's 12-year-old thinks the basketball world began with Chris Webber's ill-fated timeout call against North Carolina.

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SCOREBOARD
HOCKEY
NHL Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Philadelphia 11 7 1 35 69
New Jersey 8 2 0 14 32
NY Rangers 7 5 1 16 46
Washington 4 2 3 15 34
Florida 4 2 3 15 34
NY Islanders 3 7 1 7 27
Toronto 3 3 3 9 24
Central Division
Pittsburgh 7 4 2 34 41
Boston 7 4 2 35 39
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Quebec 6 5 1 21 34
Buffalo 4 7 1 19 45
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Ottawa 2 3 3 12 23

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Tampa Bay 95 Detroit 104
Los Angeles Lakers 103 Miami 97
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Philadelphia 103 Phoenix 104
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Monday, Nov. 3
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FOOTBALL
NFL Standings
AFC EAST
Buffalo 10
Miami 9
New England 7
Denver 6
New York Giants 6
San Diego 6
Seattle 6
Houston 5
Indianapolis 5
Philadelphia 5
Pittsburgh 5
Washington 5
Cleveland 4
Los Angeles Rams 4
Orlando 4
San Francisco 4
Atlanta 3
Cincinnati 3
New York Jets 3
New Orleans 3
Oakland 3
Tampa Bay 3
Dallas 2
Denver 2
Houston 2
Indianapolis 2
Los Angeles Rams 2
Miami 2
New England 2
New York Jets 2
New York Giants 2
Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 2
San Diego 2
Seattle 2
Washington 2
Cincinnati 1
Cleveland 1
Dallas 1
Denver 1
Houston 1
Los Angeles Rams 1
Miami 1
New England 1
New York Jets 1
New York Giants 1
Philadelphia 1
Pittsburgh 1
San Diego 1
Seattle 1
Washington 1
Cincinnati 0
Cleveland 0
Dallas 0
Denver 0
Houston 0
Los Angeles Rams 0
Miami 0
New England 0
New York Jets 0
New York Giants 0
Philadelphia 0
Pittsburgh 0
San Diego 0
Seattle 0
Washington 0

SOCCER
ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Manchester City 1
Liverpool 1
Manchester United 1
Sheff Wed 1
Tottenham 1
Aston Villa 1
Bolton 1
Bristol City 1
Bristol Rovers 1
Cardiff 1
Charlton 1
Coventry 1
Derby 1
Hull City 1
Ipswich 1
Leeds 1
Leicester 1
Middlesbrough 1
Norwich 1
Preston 1
Sheff Wed 1
Tottenham 1
Aston Villa 1
Bolton 1
Bristol City 1
Bristol Rovers 1
Cardiff 1
Charlton 1
Coventry 1
Derby 1
Hull City 1
Ipswich 1
Leeds 1
Leicester 1
Middlesbrough 1
Norwich 1
Preston 1

TRANSACTIONS
BASEBALL
CLEVELAND — Declined to exercise their 1994 option on Bob Ojeda, pitcher.
DETROIT — Agreed to terms with Eric Davis, outfielder, on 1-year contract.
MILWAUKEE — Declined to exercise 1994 option on Dickie Thon, infielder.
MINNESOTA — Declined to exercise the 1994 option on Brian Harper, catcher. Exercised the 1994 option on Carl Willis, pitcher.
OKLAHOMA — Exercised 1994 option on Bobby Witt, pitcher.
TEXAS — Signed Don Wakarusa, catcher, to contract with Oklahoma City, AA, and invited him to spring training as a non-roster player.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
W L T Pts PPF PA
Dallas 4 1 0 15 107 92
NY Giants 5 2 0 17 101 81
Philadelphia 4 3 0 17 104 92
Washington 1 4 3 13 99 85
Central
W L T Pts PPF PA
Cleveland 6 2 0 20 144 140
Miami 4 3 0 17 119 108
Kansas City 4 3 0 17 117 105
LA Raiders 4 3 0 17 144 140
San Diego 3 4 0 12 114 130
WEST
W L T Pts PPF PA
Denver 5 2 0 20 144 140
Green Bay 4 3 0 17 117 105
LA Raiders 4 3 0 17 144 140
San Diego 3 4 0 12 114 130

TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST
Hand delivery of the IHT is now available on the day of publication. Call today: 161-3068

هكذا من الاصل



OVER AND OUT — David Wheaton, stretching for a forehand, beat Ivan Lendl, 6-3, 7-5, Tuesday in the Paris Open. That ended a dismal season for Lendl: He was unseeded, for the first time in 13 years, and now has lost in the first round of 10 of 25 tournaments this year. In second-round matches, Boris Becker survived Andrei Olhovskiy of Russia, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2, 7-6 (7-5); Stefan Edberg beat Olivier Delaite of France, 6-2, 6-3, and Andrei Medvedev outlasted 1988 finalist Amos Mansdorf of Israel, 6-7, (2-7), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

Irish Horse Wins Melbourne Cup

MELBOURNE — Ireland's Vintage Crop, a former hurdler running only his 16th race, made history Tuesday when he became the first European-trained horse to win the Melbourne Cup.
Vintage Crop overhauled the fading Te Akau Nick, an 160-1 outsider from New Zealand, over the last few strides of the two-mile (3.2 kilometer) handicap at Flemington race course.

gelling in the first half of the crowded, 24-horse field for most of the race. Then, riding shoulder to shoulder with the other European entry, England's Drum Taps, Kinsane pulled wide with ninth merrit to go.
Drum Taps finished ninth.
Weld, one of Europe's leading trainers, said it was "a great day for Ireland."

SIDELINES

WASHINGTON'S PROBLEMS CONTINUE
EUGENE, Oregon (AP) — Jason Paul Shelley, 19, a starting receiver on last year's Rose Bowl-winning University of Washington football team, and Prentiss Perkins, 21, who started at point guard for the basketball team last season, have been charged with sex abuse after a University of Oregon coed told police the men walked into her dorm room, exposed themselves and touched her breasts.

OBSERVER

The Wrong Signal

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — You get the impression the Clintons wish somebody — anybody — would step in and take this health-care thing off their hands.

a red, white and blue card no bigger than your credit card. This little card, he suggested, would make the splendor of American medicine available bureaucracy-free to all.

The Young Chet and Grand Guy Clax

By Mike Zwerin
PARIS — This oddly heroic smack-soaked laid-back 1950s West Coast jazz and its cool '60s European equivalent that I am listening to evokes memories of the bad old days when Woody Herman went on tour with something like 12 junkies in a 16-piece band and the bus stopped for codeine cough syrup at every second drugstore along the way.



William Claxton (inset) and one of his photos of the young Chet Baker.

He recalls the Tiffany Club: "On closing night, I found myself with Bird and Chet and four friends of mine on the sidewalk at 4 A.M. My friends were all fans of Bird, we could all scat-sing his solos. I was going to UCLA, Bird said, 'Let's get something to eat.' He was clean, fat and healthy then. Chet went off somewhere with a pretty blonde. Chet always smiled sweetly at you and then did exactly what he wanted to do. He was selfish in the way children are selfish.

friends, Bird and I. We cooked for him, went swimming nude in the pool. He was like a Buddha. We sat at his feet and listened to him tell stories. Old, wonderful stories. He was a very colorful, bright man. We laid around and smoked some grass, ate, listened to music and had fun."
During that weekend, Claxton asked Bird why he hired Chet. "He plays pure and simple," Parker replied. "I like that. That little white cat reminds me of those Dixie Records records my mother used to play."

PEOPLE

Thousands Mourn Fellini

Thousands turned up Tuesday at Cinecittà studios, in the Rome suburb, to pay their last respects to Federico Fellini, who died Sunday. The director's coffin lay in state in a chapel in Studio Five, where he shot many of his greatest films. The studio had been decorated by his cinematographer, Tonino Delli Colli, with pink clouds against a blue sky, taken from Fellini's penultimate film, 'The Intimate,' shot in 1987. The funeral, which will be broadcast live on national television, will be Wednesday in Rome.

Crystal Gayle will sing a song specially written for the occasion when she performs in Washington at the dedication of the Vietnam Women's Memorial. The song, 'The White Dove Flies Alone,' was written by Rod McBrien and John Linde.

Don't bother looking for blue jeans in Ross Limbaugh's closet. They make a political statement he doesn't agree with. "The generation I grew up with wore T-shirts, tie-dyes and jeans," Limbaugh said. "Peace signs all over them." Playboy magazine, which had a lengthy interview with the pugacious commentator, tried to give him a pair of size 44-longs. But Cindy Rakowitz, vice president of public relations, got only as far as the reception area at Limbaugh's studio.

Boy George denied in a London court that he had fathered the 7-year-old son of a woman living in the United States. The 32-year-old singer and former star of the band Culture Club scoffed at the suggestion. He is opposing an application for child support.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 7 & 8

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps of North America, Europe, and Asia, along with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle for Nov. 2.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds.

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